

VOLUME 46

Red Cross War Fund Campaign Set For Week Of March 22

The 1943 war fund drive of the West Coffee Chapter, American Red Cross, has been set for the week beginning Monday, March 22, according to announcement made Wednesday morning by the chairman of the War Fund Committee.

Plans have already been made to have a Chairman in every community in this division of the county who will be responsible for the campaign in his community. Naturally he will call upon some of his neighbors to help in this great undertaking.

On account of war conditions the demands upon the Red Cross organization on all foreign fields and at home as well, have reached an all-time high mark, and this year it will be necessary for the Elba Division to raise approximately four times as much as was raised in the war fund drive held the latter part of December, 1941.

Further details of the campaign will be given in The Clipper next week. In the meantime, read the message from the National Chairman on page two of this paper.

SGT. WEEKS AWARDED GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Technical Sgt. Dewey Weeks, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Weeks, of Kinston, has recently been selected to receive the Good Conduct Award, and is eligible to wear the Good Conduct Medal, according to an announcement by the authorities at the Army Air Forces Proving Ground, Eglin Field, Florida.

Tech. Sgt. Weeks has been in the Army since September 19, 1939.

To be eligible for this award, a man must have served in the federal service for three consecutive years, and his character must be above reproach.

INO HOME DEM. CLUB

The Ino Club met at the church on Feb. 19. The president, Mrs. Langford, in charge, gave us a list of articles for us to collect in the salvage campaign.

The meeting was turned over to Miss Mamie B. Mathews, who gave us a lesson on care of refrigerators, stoves, pots and pans; also gardens.

Mrs. Rochelle Davis, Rep.

THANKS ELBA PEOPLE FOR ENTERTAINING BOYS

Petry, Ala., Feb. 27. Editor, The Elba Clipper.

Dear Sir: My two sons, along with those of several of my neighbors, returned yesterday from the District Tournament held at Elba Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They were in games Thursday, Friday and Saturday night, and in one game Saturday.

All these boys are lavish in their praise of the people and the town of Elba for the kindness and hospitality shown them. They report that they were taken into private homes, given good beds and fed the best of food.

For my neighbors and myself I wish to extend to the good people of Elba, the school officials and the officials of the Tournament our sincere thanks for the courtesy shown our boys. Southern hospitality has never been more truly exemplified.

If there has ever been any doubt in our minds as to why the people of Elba were so anxious to rebuild their town in the same spot after the disastrous flood of several years ago, instead of moving out, this doubt has been forever dispelled. The town was worth building back.

Sincerely, Sid Jackson.

WILLIAM K. PERDUE WINS NAVY "WINGS"

William K. Perdue, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Perdue, of Elba, won his Navy "Wings of Gold" and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve this week following completion of the prescribed flight training course at the U. S. Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla.

Prior to entering the Naval service, Lieutenant Perdue received his B. S. degree from Louisiana State University and received military training there as a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Early in June, 1942, he began preliminary training at the U. S. Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La., where he successfully completed the course September 1st before reporting to the "Annapolis of the Air" for basic and advanced training.

Having been designated a Naval Aviator, Lt. Perdue will go on active duty at one of the Navy's air operational training centers before being assigned to a combat zone.

Seed Peanuts

We have on hand a quantity of Extra Good Spanish and Runner Seed Peanuts. These peanuts were gathered and picked properly and have been taken care of. Get them at our Damascus Warehouse. No deliveries can be made.

Both of our peanut shellers will be in operation this season and prices will be the same as last year.

Elba Sheller located at English Feed Mill.

We are still taking orders for Slag.

Whitman Gin Company

Flournoy Whitman, Prop. Elba, Alabama

Inspection Dates Changed

The OPA has extended the time of inspection on Tires for all classes of motor vehicle operators—but the best time is RIGHT NOW for you to have yours inspected. Don't wait until the time runs out. There might be a rush even if the time has been extended. We shall be glad to have you stop at our station for this service.

ELBA OIL COMPANY

F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33 - ELBA, ALA.

THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943

Kinston FFA Boys Join State Tree Planting Program

The tree farm system being sponsored by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce and State Forestry Department in cooperation with the Vocational Agriculture Department is getting quite a response from the Kinston boys. Pine seedlings are made available to F. F. A. boys to plant on their own farms at a very small expense. These boys and the trees they plant are expected to make good the timber industry in Alabama in future years. At present timber is being cut at greater pace than it is growing.

It is hoped that the trees that are being planted will not only grow into good timber but will also serve as seed growers for other trees.

Those boys planting one thousand trees each are: Lewis Nobles, John Williams, Rudolph Rainey, Roy Pierce, James Molton, Hugh Baker, Herschelle Dyer, G. D. Sexton and Buddy Samson.

Miss Mary Kelly, teacher at Zion Chapel, visited relatives in Enterprise during the past week-end.

Red Cross Needs \$125,000.000 To Finance Wartime Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Faced with the greatest wartime program in history, the American Red Cross will launch its 1943 War Fund appeal for \$125,000,000 on March 1, Chairman Norman B. Davis has announced.

Pointing out that the bulk of the fund will be used to expand Red Cross services to the men of armed forces and their families, Chairman Davis urged every American man and woman to contribute to the fund.

With the approval of President Roosevelt, who also is President of the American Red Cross, the month of March is being observed as Red Cross Month. Walter S. Clifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is chairman of the Red Cross 1943 War Fund.

"Red Cross services to our armed forces and to the needs of distressed civilians on the battle and home fronts can be supplied only by great expenditures and sacrifices," Chairman Davis said. "We are exerting our utmost efforts to accomplish these tasks with the least possible drain upon the resources of the people, time and energy. We must never falter in our determination to meet these definite obligations. The Red Cross

ELBA NAVAL RADIO OPERATOR IS CITED

Coronado, Calif., March 1—Three Southerners were among Navy officers and men who received decorations and citations for heroism on Pacific battlefronts in a Naval Air Station ceremony today witnessed by Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Air medal awards went to W. L. Woods, Aviation Radioman Second Class, Jonesboro, La.; Ronald W. Arenth, Aviation Radioman Third Class, Tampa, Fla.; and M. J. Boatwell, Aviation Radioman Third Class, Elba, Ala.

Moley Boutwell recently spent a fifteen-day furlough in Elba, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Boutwell.

MAJOR BRYAN HERE

Major and Mrs. D. S. Bryan and Mrs. Emma Bryan, of Sebring, Fla., arriving several days at their home here. Major Bryan has been ill for several weeks and his physician prescribed some of this fine Elba water. Dozier says that he lost little time getting ready to come home, and friends will be glad to know that he is improving and trust that he may soon be entirely well.

Elba Tigers Win District Honors In Tournament Here

The Second District basketball tournament held at the Elba Armory last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was successful from every viewpoint. Twenty-three teams participated and fine sportsmanship and keen rivalry was exhibited. Even the weaker teams displayed fine spirit and considerable ability and most of the sets were hotly contested and exciting.

The Elba team which was seeded No. 1, continued its unblemished record of going through the season without defeat, by taking all opponents in stride, the third seeded Pleasant Home quint furnishing the closest competition. The seeded No. 2, Goshen team was the disappointment of the meet when that highly-rated aggregation was eliminated in their exhibition game.

Another surprisingly efficient team was New Brockton, and it took the strong Pleasant Home team to put a quietus on its strong bid for tournament honors. The New Brockton - Pleasant Home game was one of the closest and most exciting of the meet. Kinston also gave a good account of itself but was not up to Kinston standards of former years, for Kinston has been in the habit of turning out championship cage teams year after year.

By reason of their one-two finish in the tournament Elba and Enterprise will go to take part in the State basketball tournament to be held in Tuscaloosa, Friday and Saturday, March 12-13. Following are the results of the games played during the tournament.

Thursday, 2 P. M.—New Brockton 33 - Shelhorn 26.
3 P. M.—Opp. 44; Hartford 20.
4 P. M.—Troy 44; Samson 43.
5 P. M.—Luverne 52; Florala 31.
6 P. M.—Pleasant Home 45 - Columbia 16.
7 P. M.—Slocumb 35; Kinston 28.
8 P. M.—Enterprise 35 - Red Level 18.
Friday 9 A. M.—Elba 42; Wicksburg 23.
10 A. M.—Enterprise 38; Goshen 32.
11 A. M.—New Brockton 38 - Cottonwood 25.
12 A. M.—Pleasant Home 36; Opp 25.
2 P. M.—Troy 30; Ashford 25.
3 P. M.—Slocumb 33; Clayton 19.
4 P. M.—Dothan 25; Newville 23.
5 P. M.—Luverne 26; Eufaula 20.
6 P. M.—Elba 51; Slocumb 22.
7 P. M.—Pleasant Home 32 - New Brockton 29.
8 P. M.—Enterprise 29; Troy 16.
9 P. M.—Luverne 32; Dothan 22.
Saturday 2 P. M.—Elba 19; Pleasant Home 14.
3 P. M.—Enterprise 31; Luverne 24.
4 P. M.—Final—Elba 38; Enterprise 21.
5 P. M.—Exhibition—Troy Frosh 31 - Pleasant Home 30.

Mr. L. A. Rainey, of New Brockton, was a business visitor to Elba Tuesday.

ELBA TIGERS WIN TWO MORE GAMES

In order to keep his victorious Tigers in good fettle for their participation in the state basketball tournament to be held in Tuscaloosa March 12-13, Coach Dixon took his district championship team to Enterprise Wednesday afternoon for a game with the runner-up Enterprise Wildcats. This afternoon the Tigers will go to Troy to play the fast-steping Teachers College frosh team. Enterprise will play here Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and next Tuesday night the Troy Freshmen will play at Elba Armory at 8 o'clock.

The games with the Troy Freshmen should afford the Tigers especially good practice for their state tournament games, as the Trojans displayed the fastest brand of basketball floor work seen during the tournament in their exhibition game with Pleasant Home last Saturday night.

COACH DIXON THANKS ELBIANS FOR ROOMS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to those who offered or furnished rooms for the visiting teams last week. Due to gasoline limitations it was almost impossible to have had the tournament had not some place agreed to furnish sleeping quarters for the teams. We felt that our team would have a better chance by playing upon our court.

Thus we are deeply appreciative for the favors shown. Our boys go to Tuscaloosa with one purpose in view—to give the best they have there as in our regular schedule and the District Tournament. For most of them, it will be their first trip to the seat of our State University. Therefore, it should be very profitable to them. It was through your assistance that this was brought about.

Respectfully, James C. Dixon.

BROTHER DIES

Mr. Dave Yates was called to Memphis, Tenn., Saturday on account of the death of his brother, Ralph W. Yates, which occurred at the Veterans hospital, where he had been a patient several weeks. Mr. Yates lived in Elba for a number of years and friends will regret to learn of his passing.

Clark Edwards, of Enterprise, was a visitor to Elba Sunday.

MISS ALPHA JERNIGAN, who teaches at Zion Chapel, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jernigan.

DORSEY SEZ:

Under the Gasoline Rationing program, provision is made for regular inspection of tires on all passenger and commercial cars. We have been officially appointed by OPA as an Inspection Station, and are ready to render this service to our customers and friends. YOU MUST HAVE ALL YOUR TIRES INSPECTED BY JAN. 31, and regularly thereafter if you wish to receive the benefits of the rationing program. Drive in or phone us today for further information about this service.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

Closing Notice !

Beginning the first Thursday in March (March 4) we will close at noon, for the regular half-holiday.

Our customers are urged to arrange their banking business before noon on Thursdays, so that little inconvenience will be experienced.

YOURS FOR BETTER BANKING SERVICE

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.

T. B. BRYAN, Cashier

LUNA DELLE RINGO, Assistant Cashier

MARK EVERY PAY DAY WAR BOND DAY STOP SPENDING—SAVE DOLLARS

NUMBER 38

MRS. WILSON DIES

Mrs. Nelia Wilson, aged 54 years, of the New Hope community, Jack, Route 1, died Saturday morning, Feb. 27, at a Dothan hospital after a short illness. She is survived by one son, Bibb Wilson, Jack, Route 1; two brothers, J. Cleve Wilson and Dock Wilson, Jack, Rt. 1; two sisters, Mrs. E. M. Strickland, Jack, Rt. 1, and Mrs. Grady Flowers, McClellny, Fla.; two grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at four o'clock at New Hope Church with Revs. Bennie Griswold, W. D. Deshazo and Huey Ziglar officiating.

Mrs. Bill Gunter and little Tommie Gunter, of New Brockton, and Mrs. Alfred Seymore, of Elba, have returned home from a two-weeks visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maddox, of Milton, Fla.

The Senior I Class of ELBA HIGH SCHOOL presents a

'Womanless Wedding' The Casablanca Sextet and ADDED ATTRACTIONS

Wed., Mar. 10, 8 p. m.

Admission—10c and 20c FUN GALORE !!

BEES CAN STRETCH SUGAR ALLOTMENTS

Auburn, Ala.—More honey—a good sugar substitute—can be produced this year by farmers giving their bees proper spring management. "It is wise to open up beehives the first warm spring day and give them a careful checking to see that the queen is laying freely and that the bees have plenty of honey," says W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist.

Colonies found short of honey need to be fed. Granulated sugar and lukewarm water mixed in equal parts make the best bee food. Best way to feed bees is to use a bucket with a friction top with a dozen holes, size of a medium-size needle, made in the top of the bucket. Fill the container with sweetened water, remove top of hive and place bucket, top side down, on brood frames. An empty brood box will serve as a cover for the feeder.

A crop of honey can easily be lost if bees do not have sufficient food in early spring.

Dwight Green, little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Green of Wilkinstown, is improved after a recent illness.

Mrs. C. S. West, of Greenville, was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Bonneau and family the first of the week. One of the biggest salvage jobs in the world is being done by the desert squads of the British 8th Army, cleaning up Rommel's scrapped fighting equipment, abandoned in the Axis retreat.

County Agent's Column

By HUGH D. SEXTON
County Agent

Farming On Terraced Land

(By J. B. Wilson, Extension Agricultural Engineer.)

Farmers in Alabama who are using the channel terrace most efficiently have found that proper maintenance of the channel to the right width permits cultivation of the terrace area with the same methods as the remainder of the field.

One step in doing this may be listed in this manner: 1. The regular job of preparing the soil by turning usually comes first and if the terrace channel is plowed out in one land, 14 to 20 feet wide, this area is prepared and the terrace maintained. Harrowing, etc., for this area would be the same as for the remainder of the field.

2. The rows should be laid out with the terrace channel. Begin two feet from the bottom of channel.

One row above and one row below channel will give a 4 foot middle in the channel. From here other rows above and below channel should be laid out with the regular spacing used for that particular crop. This will place point rows midway between the terraces. Laying out the rows, putting down the fertilizer, planting and cultivating can and should be done just as on the other rows in the field.

It has been found that regular cultivating equipment, ranging from the one-row cultivator to the two-row cultivator, will work very satisfactorily.

Slopes steeper than 6% or 7% may not be practical for two-row equipment, but the one-row, two-mule cultivator or one-row tractor should work very well up to 12% slope if sand is not too deep.

Farmers, this year, are short of many of their plow boys but terracing will not interfere with doubling up the teams and covering the ground.

It is not too late for farmers to make such plans as are here suggested and where he can maintain channel type terraces or convert ridge type to channel type. He will not only be doing his part toward saving his soil but will be helping himself by saving labor during the rush season and also by increasing his production. Therefore, it is good business to plan such jobs before race maintenance ahead of time and save labor during cultivating season as well as to save soil and water for the coming crop and, for that matter, for many crops.

OPA Slaughter Regulations

Mr. Jack Orenshaw, State Attorney of the O.P.A., has asked the Agent to explain to farmers their part under the Meat Registration Program.

Under the O. P. A. Slaughter Regulations there is no restriction on slaughter for home use. Farmers, however, are urged to conserve home slaughtered meat carefully, observing the 2½ pounds per person per week request of the Share-the-Meat Program. If any home-slaughtered meat leaves the farm for delivery to other persons, the farmer immediately becomes subject to non-quota slaughter regulations. Non-Quota Slaughterers Cannot Deliver For Civilian Use During a Current Period Any More Beef, Pork, Lamb or Mutton Than They Did During the Corresponding Period in 1941.

Make Your Kudzu Pay

Farmers who have established Kudzu on their farms should do two jobs before growth starts. These jobs are:

1. Apply a heavy application of stable manure or 300 pounds of superphos-

COFFEE STUDENTS AT ALABAMA COLLEGE

Montevallo—College Night, the annual competition between the Purples for the twenty-fifth year the past week-end at Alabama College.

The golds won the tea dance and the Purples won the basketball game, both events part of the preliminary festivities. The judges ended this tie on the night of the final performance when they announced the winners, the Golds. In this unique event Coffee County was represented by the following girls: Julie Bradley, Marjorie Brunson, Mary Will Kendrick, Martha Mullins, Jean Rhodes, Schellie Rowell, Gladys Whitman, and Johnnie Wise Griffin of Elba; Bettie Brock and Miss Helen Goodman of New Brockton.

College Night was dedicated this year to Dr. Walter H. Trumbauer, Professor of Dramatic Literature and Director of the College Theatre. In past years it has been dedicated to men in the armed forces, parents, the faculty, the Board of Trustees, and to other individual members of the faculty.

Attending College Night were many parents, friends and alumnae back for Homecoming. Those from Coffee County were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rowell, Mrs. T. Rhodes, Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Mullins, Miss Katherine Mullins and Miss Patsy Mullins, all from Elba.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Bradley Winston, of Elba, announce the birth of a son on Feb. 25, at a Troy hospital, whom they have named Roger Bradley Winston, Jr.

Fred Price will leave today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to resume his duties after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Price.

Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell, swap, rent or locate lost property, try an adv. in this column.

LOST—Duroc male hog, strayed about month ago; unmarked and weighed about 160 pounds. Notify S. H. Gatlin, Rt. 5, Elba.

AMATEUR PROGRAM—Eman School, Friday night, March 5. Cash prizes for winners and plenty of entertainment for all. Come and bring a friend!

NOTICE

I have a load of broke and unbroke mules. You can get what you want here. John Brown, New Town.

MATTRESS RENOVATING

We are still in business and can make your mattress at any time. Will call for your work. Write ELBA MATTRESS WORKS, Elba, Alabama. 125-m4pd.

FOR SALE—Sure Cure for worms in dogs, stock, running its on dogs, prevent cholera in hogs. Price 50c (cash or money order), delivered anywhere in United States. Your money back if not satisfied. Put up and sold and guaranteed by G. W. Blackmon, No. 57, Elba, Alabama. 125-m4pd.

SUGAR CANE FOR SALE!

New type "762" Sugar Cane developed by Experiment Station in Florida. Growers agree "762" is as sweet in mid-October as other types are in November. PLANT SOME CANE THIS YEAR. Price \$1.00 per hundred stalks. Will open beds near Black, Alabama, March 8th.—P. C. BLACK, Geneva, Alabama. M4

basic slag. 2. After applying the fertilizer, disc the Kudzu before growth starts. Your patch of Kudzu will

THE ELBA THEATRE

WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY

"DUMBO"
Walt Disney's Technicolor Feature
also Latest War News
Admission, 10c and 25c

FRIDAY—Double Feature

"I LIVE ON DANGER"
Chester Morris, Jean Parker
also Western and Serial
Admission 10c and 25c

SATURDAY ALL DAY

"MISSOURI OUTLAW"
—With—
Donald "Red" Barry
Serial and Comedy
Admission 10c and 20c

SAT. 4 P. M.—LATE SHOW
"JUST OFF BROADWAY"
—Featuring—
Lloyd Nolan
Also Serial
Come Early
Admission 10c and 25c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

"WHAT'S COOKING"
—Featuring—
Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman & his Orchestra for the first time on the screen.
Admission 10c and 25c

TUESDAY Only—Bargain Day

"MEXICAN SPITFIRE AT SEA"
—Starring—
Lupe Velez, Leon Errol
All Seats 11c

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

"HI NEIGHBOR"
Starring Roy Acutt in his first feature picture
Regular Prices

Buy War Bonds Every Pay Day

Let's Double Our Quota

S. S. ORGANIZED AT FRIENDSHIP CHURCH

Messrs O. C. Smith, Luther Vaughan and C. B. McDowell, of the Elba Methodist Sunday School, assisted in organizing a Sunday School at Friendship Methodist Church, west of Danley's Cross Roads, Sunday afternoon.

There was a good attendance and fine interest was manifested. A strong corps of officers and teachers were selected and the new Sunday School starts off auspiciously. It will be held every Sunday afternoon at 1:30, sun. time.

LIEUT. K. G. CROOK, who has been transferred from Gadsden to Fort Benning, Ga., visited relatives in Victoria and Elba during the past week-end.

Mrs. Jessie Mae Mathis left Sunday for Fort Gibson, Okla., to visit her husband, Cpl. Leroy Mathis, for several days.

Miss Mildred Lunsford, who has been at the University of Alabama for the past two months in radio school, spent the past week-end with her mother, Mrs. Onie Wilks. Miss Lunsford, with her class, has been transferred to State Teachers College in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Crawford, of Jacksonville, Fla., were guests of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Talley, during the past week-end. Mr. Crawford will enter the Army on Friday of this week.

Miss Nellie Faye Smith, who is employed in Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive in Elba Thursday night for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Smith. She has a six-day leave of absence, but as four days are taken up coming and going, she will have only two days' visit here.

Short Mortgages for sale at the

Clipper Office: 2 for 5c.

VARIETIES OF CORN LISTED FOR ALABAMA

Auburn, Ala.—After testing 23 varieties of corn, including 16 hybrids, in 1942, the Alabama Experiment Station recommends that Alabama farmers continue to plant their main corn crop to the best adapted varieties such as Paymaster, Whitley, Mosby and Indian Chief.

E. L. Mayton, Experiment Station agronomist, advises farmers to stick to open-pollinated varieties. As a whole hybrids should only be grown on trial basis, using seed developed under the Southern conditions.

The Station for 1943 will drop all hybrids except those developed under Southern conditions, he said.

Land Posted Signs 5 cents each at Clipper office.

PROPER TURNING OF LEGUMES IMPORTANT

Auburn, Ala.—Winter legumes give maximum returns when turned at the proper time. Many farmers run into difficulty by waiting until the crop is too large. Best time to turn vetch is when the green tops from 100 square feet of average growth in the field weigh 12 to 15 pounds and Austrian winter peas when green tops from 100 square feet weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

A satisfactory attachment to use in turning legumes is a jointer or rolling coulters fastened to the beam of the plow.

Fish has been classified as a "B" crop under the National fertilizer regulations. This means that fertilizer may be used in fertilizing fish ponds after sufficient fertilizer has been obtained for producing war crops.

Men's, Women's and Children's

Sandals and Play Shoes ARE NOT RATIONED

Order of the OPA allows sale of Play Shoes and Sandals through April 15 without any Stamps. We have a large stock and it will pay you to be safe and buy your summer supply NOW.

Watch for our advertisement announcing our "BIG SELLING OUT SALE" to start on Friday, March 12. There will be Values that you can't afford to miss

Peoples Department Store

S. ARENSON, Proprietor
West Side Square Elba, Alabama

Cotton Seed

Arriving this week, 600 bushels Cook 144 Cottonseed direct from the breeder. Get your breeder seed while the supply lasts.

SLAG
Car Bas' Slag already arrived. More on the way. Let us have your order now.

SOY BEANS
Soy Bean seed are scarce this year. We have received a small shipment. First come, first served.

FRYER CHICKS
Hatching orders now three and four weeks ahead. Place order now for later delivery.

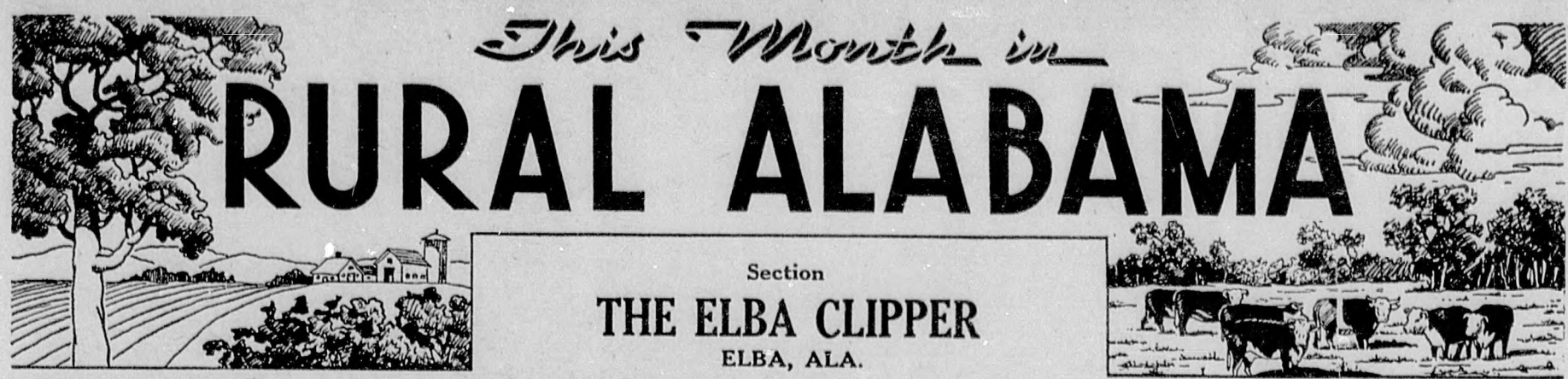
MEAT RATIONING—When meat rationing starts people are going to turn more to chickens and eggs. Be in time—have your own chickens.

FRYER PRICES
From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday this week, a truck is scheduled to be at our place that will pay 27 cents per pound for good fryers. Also highest prices for good hens. Bring your hens and fryers Saturday for these good prices.

EGG PRICES
We are still paying 30 cents per dozen for good eggs. Hope to have Government Grading System set up in a short time where we will buy eggs on grade only and pay up to 33 cents or better for the best grade eggs and in proportion for grades 2 and 3.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Our seed bookings have been cut, but we still have a good supply of high quality corn, beans, peas and various seeds. When they are gone we don't replace them until next year's crop comes in. Don't wait until you need them to buy, your seed. See us today for your needs.

ELBA HATCHERY
FEED AND SEED STORE
Phone 181 Elba, Alabama



Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943

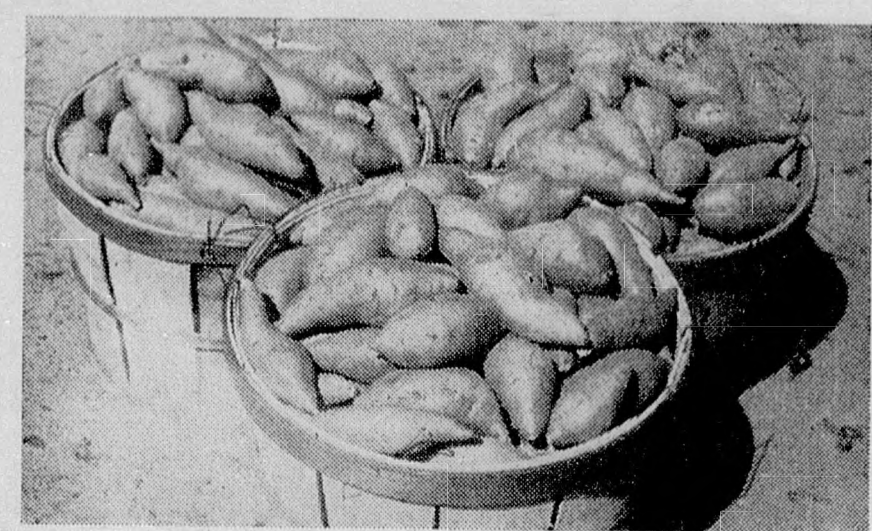
Edible And Oil Peanuts To Have Same Support Price

FARMERS who produce peanuts this year will be assured of an adequate return and equally adequate marketing facilities for the crop, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has promised.

Peanuts, whether grown for the edible trade or for oil, will be supported at the same price, at not less than 85 per cent of the present parity price, which would bring an average of about \$129 a ton at present price, the Secretary said. The price would be increased if parity advances between now and July 15.

Under new provisions there will be no distinction between quota and "excess" peanuts.

Plans, the Secretary said, are being shaped up for the establishment of one or more local markets in each county having a peanut acreage goal, so that growers may market their peanuts by direct sale through oil mills, shellers, or cooperatives. In areas where oil mills or shellers do not supply the local markets, warehouses will be established by USDA peanut cooperative associations. In all cases, growers would be paid in cash at the time of delivery.



Alabama Farmers Should Plant More Sweet Potatoes To Help Meet Needs

STATE agricultural leaders are urging Alabama farmers to increase the acreage of sweet potatoes this spring to help meet the national goal of 1,000,000 acres. Although the increased acreage of sweet potatoes is needed primarily for food it will be important in most counties that plans be made to increase the production of this crop for livestock feed. Right now the job for farmers is to be sure that they have plenty of planting stock and only clean seed be used for the additional acreages. They should count on about four bushels planting one acre where slips alone are used; however, if vine cuttings from the "mother" patch are used to set the remainder of the crop one bushel of seed should plant one acre. The most desirable type of market potatoes comes from vine cuttings set in early June.

For commercial purposes the Louisiana Copperskin Type Porto Rico seems to be the leading variety. It is highly desirable that plants be made to increase the production of this crop for livestock feed. Right now the job for farmers is to be sure that they have plenty of planting stock and only clean seed be used for the additional acreages. They should count on about four bushels planting one acre where slips alone are used; however, if vine cuttings from the "mother" patch are used to set the remainder of the crop one bushel of seed should plant one acre. The most desirable type of market potatoes comes from vine cuttings set in early June.

Potatoes should be bedded around March 15 and slips should be ready for planting about April 15. In transplanting sweet potatoes should be fertilized with 400 to 600 pounds of 4-10-7 per acre thoroughly mixed with the soil. Rows should be three and one-half to four feet wide bedded with a turn plow at least 12 inches high. The beds should be prepared and the fertilizer applied about 10 days to two weeks before planting. The plants should be set 12 inches apart on fertile soil and 15 inches apart on less fertile sandy loams.

Cultivation sufficient to keep down weeds and grass until the vines have covered the ground is all that is necessary.

Backyard Projects In England

In England the British have four backyard projects for helping feed themselves. These projects are: gardens, poultry, pigs, and rabbits.

As revealed by Dr. Robert Rhea, professor of Agriculture at Reading College, Reading, England, when visiting in Alabama, each resident is encouraged to grow a backyard garden. In addition those willing to give up their ration of two eggs per month are allowed to obtain one hen per person and one-half enough feed for it. The rest of the feed comes from waste products produced in the gardens.

To utilize scrap foods and other waste products individuals and groups of individuals are encouraged to obtain and grow pigs. Tame rabbits are proving popular as a source of food. It has been found that they can be successfully grown on grass.

Farmers Applying For Crop Insurance As Closing Dates Draw Near

WITH the deadline drawing near for making application for cotton crop insurance, farmers are applying for this protection through their county AAA offices.

Farmers carrying cotton crop insurance last year have been paid over \$500,000 for crop losses suffered, and up to February 15, 3,298 claims have been paid. In pointing out the merits of cotton crop insurance agricultural leaders said that farmers, by insuring their income, could do a better job of producing food, feed, and fiber needed to win the war.

"If farmers can determine at the beginning of the year about what their income should be they can do a better job of farm planning as well as production. With 90 per cent of parity prices assured cotton farmers can multiply their coverage by this figure and determine the minimum income for the year," they said.

"Cotton crop insurance," said the officials, "protects the insured farmer from unavoidable hazards over which he has no control, such as insects, including boll weevil, excessive rain, drought, hail, wind, fire, and others."

All farmers are urged to carefully consider carrying crop insurance on their cotton crop. Closing date for South Alabama is March 15 and for North Alabama, April 1.

MRS. WILSON DIES

Mrs. Nelie Wilson, aged 54 years, of the New Hope community, Jack, Route 1, died Saturday morning, Feb. 27, at a Dothan hospital after a short illness. She is survived by one son, Bibb Wilson, Jack, Route 1; two brothers, J. Cleve Wilson and Dock Wilson, Jack, Rt. 1; two sisters, Mrs. E. M. Strickland, Jack, Rt. 1, and Mrs. Grady Flowers, McClellny, Fla.; two grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at four o'clock at New Hope Church with Rev. Bennie Griswold, W. D. Deshazo and Huey Ziglar officiating.

Mrs. Bill Gunter and little Tommie Gunter, of New Brockton, and Mrs. Alfred Seymore, of Elba, have returned home from a two-weeks visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maddox, of Milton, Fla.

The Senior I Class of ELBA HIGH SCHOOL presents a

'Womanless Wedding' The Casablanca Sextet and ADDED ATTRACTIONS

Wed., Mar. 10, 8 p. m.

Admission—10c and 20c FUN GALORE !!

BEES CAN STRETCH SUGAR ALLOTMENTS

Auburn, Ala.—More honey—a good sugar substitute—can be produced this year by farmers giving their bees proper spring management. "It is wise to open up beehives the first warm spring day and give them a careful checking to see that the queen is laying freely and that the bees have plenty of honey," says W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist.

Colonies found short of honey need to be fed. Granulated sugar and lukewarm water mixed in equal parts make the best bee food. Best way to feed bees is to use a bucket with a friction top with a dozen holes, size of a medium-size needle, made in the top of the bucket. Fill the container with sweetened water, remove top of hive and place bucket, top side down, on brood frames. An empty brood box will serve as a cover for the feeder.

A crop of honey can easily be lost if bees do not have sufficient food in early spring.

Dwight Green, little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Green of Wilkinstown, is improved after a recent illness.

Mrs. C. S. West, of Greenville, was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Bonneau and family the first of the week. One of the biggest salvage jobs in the world is being done by the desert squads of the British 8th Army, cleaning up Rommel's scrapped fighting equipment, abandoned in the Axis retreat.

County Agent's Column

By HUGH D. SEXTON
County Agent

Farming On Terraced Land

(By J. B. Wilson, Extension Agricultural Engineer.)

Farmers in Alabama who are using the channel terrace most efficiently have found that proper maintenance of the channel to the right width permits cultivation of the terrace area with the same methods as the remainder of the field.

One step in doing this may be listed in this manner: 1. The regular job of preparing the soil by turning usually comes first and if the terrace channel is plowed out in one land, 14 to 20 feet wide, this area is prepared and the terrace maintained. Harrowing, etc., for this area would be the same as for the remainder of the field.

2. The rows should be laid out with the terrace channel. Begin two feet from the bottom of channel.

One row above and one row below channel will give a 4 foot middle in the channel. From here other rows above and below channel should be laid out with the regular spacing used for that particular crop. This will place point rows midway between the terraces. Laying out the rows, putting down the fertilizer, planting and cultivating can and should be done just as on the other rows in the field.

It has been found that regular cultivating equipment, ranging from the one-row cultivator to the two-row cultivator, will work very satisfactorily.

Slopes steeper than 6% or 7% may not be practical for two-row equipment, but the one-row, two-mule cultivator or one-row tractor should work very well up to 12% slope if sand is not too deep.

Farmers, this year, are short of many of their plow boys but terracing will not interfere with doubling up the teams and covering the ground.

It is not too late for farmers to make such plans as are here suggested and where he can maintain channel type terraces or convert ridge type to channel type. He will not only be doing his part toward saving his soil but will be helping himself by saving labor during the rush season and also by increasing his production. Therefore, it is good business to plan such jobs before race maintenance ahead of time and save labor during cultivating season as well as to save soil and water for the coming crop and, for that matter, for many crops.

OPA Slaughter Regulations

Mr. Jack Orenshaw, State Attorney of the O.P.A., has asked the Agent to explain to farmers their part under the Meat Registration Program.

Under the O. P. A. Slaughter Regulations there is no restriction on slaughter for home use. Farmers, however, are urged to conserve home slaughtered meat carefully, observing the 2½ pounds per person per week request of the Share-the-Meat Program. If any home-slaughtered meat leaves the farm for delivery to other persons, the farmer immediately becomes subject to non-quota slaughter regulations.

Non-Quota Slaughterers Cannot Deliver For Civilian Use During a Current Period Any More Beef, Pork, Lamb or Mutton Than They Did During the Corresponding Period in 1941.

Make Your Kudzu Pay

Farmers who have established Kudzu on their farms should do two jobs before growth starts. These jobs are:

1. Apply a heavy application of stable manure or 300 pounds of superphos-

COFFEE STUDENTS AT ALABAMA COLLEGE

Montevallo—College Night, the annual competition between the Purples for the twenty-fifth year the past week-end at Alabama College.

The golds won the tea dance and the Purples won the basketball game, both events part of the preliminary festivities. The judges ended this tie on the night of the final performance when they announced the winners, the Golds. In this unique event Coffee County was represented by the following girls: Julie Bradley, Marjorie Brunson, Mary Will Kendrick, Martha Mullins, Jean Rhodes, Schellie Rowell, Gladys Whitman, and Johnnie Wise Griffin of Elba; Bettie Brock and Miss Helen Goodman of New Brockton.

College Night was dedicated this year to Dr. Walter H. Trumbauer, Professor of Dramatic Literature and Director of the College Theatre. In past years it has been dedicated to men in the armed forces, parents, the faculty, the Board of Trustees, and to other individual members of the faculty.

Attending College Night were many parents, friends and alumnae back for Homecoming. Those from Coffee County were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rowell, Mrs. T. Rhodes, Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Mullins, Miss Katherine Mullins and Miss Patsy Mullins, all from Elba.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Bradley Winston, of Elba, announce the birth of a son on Feb. 25, at a Troy hospital, whom they have named Roger Bradley Winston, Jr.

Fred Price will leave today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to resume his duties after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Price.

Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell, swap, rent or locate lost property, try an adv. in this column.

LOST—Duroc male hog, strayed about month ago; unmarked and weighed about 160 pounds. Notify S. H. Gatlin, Rt. 5, Elba.

AMATEUR PROGRAM—Eman School, Friday night, March 5. Cash prizes for winners and plenty of entertainment for all. Come and bring a friend!

NOTICE

I have a load of broke and unbroke mules. You can get what you want here.

John Brown, New Town.

MATTRESS RENOVATING

We are still in business and can make your mattress at any time. Will call for your work. Write ELBA MATTRESS WORKS, Elba, Alabama. 125-m4pd.

FOR SALE—Sure Cure for worms in dogs, stock, running its on dogs, prevent cholera in hogs. Price 50c (cash or money order), delivered anywhere in United States. Your money back if not satisfied. Put up and sold and guaranteed by G. W. Blackmon, No. 57, Elba, Alabama. 125-m4pd.

SUGAR CANE FOR SALE!

New type "762" Sugar cane developed by Experiment Station in Florida. Growers agree "762" is as sweet in mid-October as other types are in November. **PLANT SOME CANE THIS YEAR.** Price \$1.00 per hundred stalks. Will open beds near Black, Alabama, March 8th.—P. C. BLACK, Geneva, Alabama. M4

basic slag.

2. After applying the fertilizer, disc the Kudzu before growth starts.

Your patch of Kudzu will

THE ELBA THEATRE

WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY "DUMBO"

Walt Disney's Technicolor Feature
also Latest War News
Admission, 10c and 25c

FRIDAY—Double Feature "I LIVE ON DANGER"

Chester Morris, Jean Parker
also Western and Serial
Admission 10c and 25c

SATURDAY ALL DAY "MISSOURI OUTLAW"

—With—
Donald "Red" Barry
Serial and Comedy
Admission 10c and 20c

SAT. 4 P. M.—LATE SHOW "JUST OFF BROADWAY"

—Featuring—
Lloyd Nolan
Also Serial
Come Early
Admission 10c and 25c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY "WHAT'S COOKING"

—Featuring—
Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman & his Orchestra for the first time on the screen.
Admission 10c and 25c

TUESDAY ONLY—Bargain Day "MEXICAN SPITFIRE AT SEA"

—Starring—
Lupe Velez, Leon Errol
All Seats 11c

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY "HI NEIGHBOR"

—Starring—
Roy Acutt in his first feature picture
Regular Prices

Buy War Bonds Every Pay Day

Let's Double Our Quota

S. S. ORGANIZED AT FRIENDSHIP CHURCH

Messrs O. C. Smith, Luther Vaughan and C. B. McDowell, of the Elba Methodist Sunday School, assisted in organizing a Sunday School at Friendship Methodist Church, west of Danley's Cross Roads, Sunday afternoon.

There was a good attendance and fine interest was manifested. A strong corps of officers and teachers were selected and the new Sunday School starts off auspiciously. It will be held every Sunday afternoon at 1:30, sun. time.

Lieut. K. G. Crook, who has been transferred from Gadsden to Fort Benning, Ga., visited relatives in Victoria and Elba during the past week-end.

Mrs. Jessie Mae Mathis left Sunday for Fort Gibson, Okla., to visit her husband, Cpl. Leroy Mathis, for several days.

Miss Mildred Lunsford, who has been at the University of Alabama for the past two months in radio school, spent the past week-end with her mother, Mrs. Onie Wilks. Miss Lunsford, with her class, has been transferred to State Teachers College in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Crawford, of Jacksonville, Fla., were guests of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Talley, during the past week-end. Mr. Crawford will enter the Army on Friday of this week.

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Miss Nellie Faye Smith, who is employed in Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive in Elba Thursday night for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Smith. She has a six-day leave of absence, but as four days are taken up coming and going, she will have only two days' visit here.

Short Mortgages for sale at the Clipper Office: 2 for 5c.

VARIETIES OF CORN LISTED FOR ALABAMA

Auburn, Ala.—After testing 23 varieties of corn, including 16 hybrids, in 1942, the Alabama Experiment Station recommends that Alabama farmers continue to plant their main corn crop to the best adapted varieties such as Paymaster, Whitley, Mosby and Indian Chief.

E. L. Mayton, Experiment Station agronomist, advises farmers to stick to open-pollinated varieties. As a whole, hybrids should only be grown on trial basis, using seed developed under the Southern conditions.

The Station for 1943 will drop all hybrids except those developed under Southern conditions, he said.

Land Posted Signs 5 cents each at Clipper office.

PROPER TURNING OF LEGUMES IMPORTANT

Auburn, Ala.—Winter legumes give maximum returns when turned at the proper time. Many farmers run into difficulty by waiting until the crop is too large. Best time to turn vetch is when the green tops from 100 square feet of average growth in the field weigh 12 to 15 pounds and Austrian winter peas when green tops from 100 square feet weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

A satisfactory attachment to use in turning legumes is a jointer or rolling coulters fastened to the beam of the plow.

Fish has been classified as a "B" crop under the National fertilizer regulations. This means that fertilizer may be used in fertilizing fish ponds after sufficient fertilizer has been obtained for producing war crops.

Men's, Women's and Children's

Sandals and Play Shoes ARE NOT RATIONED

Order of the OPA allows sale of Play Shoes and Sandals through April 15 without any Stamps. We have a large stock and it will pay you to be safe and buy your summer supply NOW.

Watch for our advertisement announcing our "BIG SELLING OUT SALE" to start on Friday, March 12. There will be Values that you can't afford to miss

Peoples Department Store

S. ARENSON, Proprietor
West Side Square Elba, Alabama

Cotton Seed

Arriving this week, 600 bushels Cook 144 Cottonseed direct from the breeder.

Get your breeder seed while the supply lasts.

SLAG
Car Bas's Slag already arrived. More on the way. Let us have your order now.

SOY BEANS
Soy Bean seed are scarce this year. We have received a small shipment. First come, first served.

BABY CHICKS
Hatching orders now three and four weeks ahead. Place order now for later delivery.

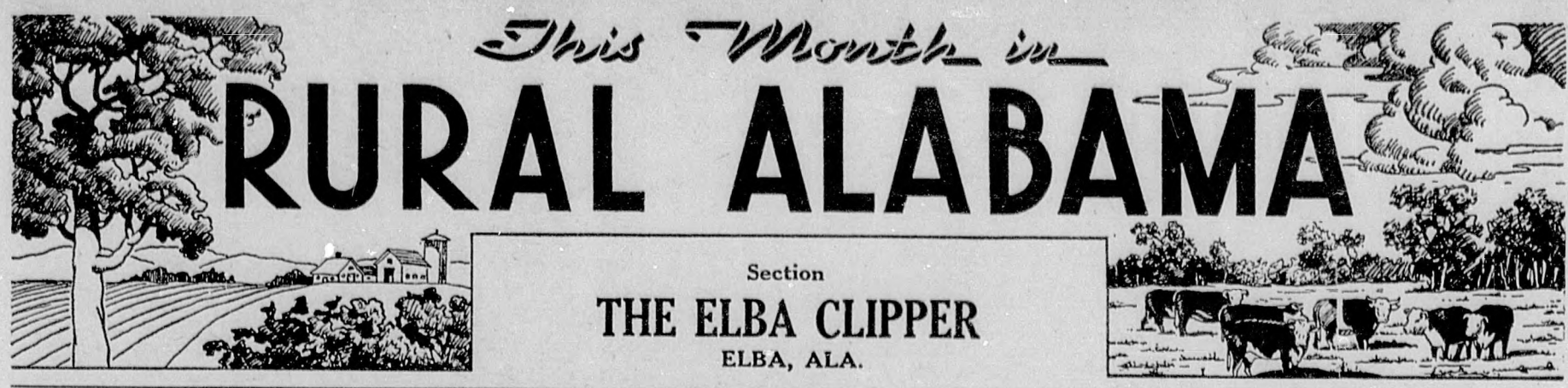
MEAT RATIONING—When meat rationing starts people are going to turn more to chickens and eggs. Be in time—have your own chickens.

FRYER PRICES
From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday this week, a truck is scheduled to be at our place that will pay 27 cents per pound for good fryers. Also highest prices for good hens. Bring your hens and fryers Saturday for these good prices.

EGG PRICES
We are still paying 30 cents per dozen for good eggs. Hope to have Government Grading System set up in a short time where we will buy eggs on grade only and pay up to 33 cents or better for the best grade eggs and in proportion for grades 2 and 3.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Our seed bookings have been cut, but we still have a good supply of high quality corn, beans, peas and various seeds. When they are gone we don't replace them until next year's crop comes in. Don't wait until you need them to buy, your seed. See us today for your needs.

ELBA HATCHERY
FEED AND SEED STORE
Phone 181 Elba, Alabama



Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943

Edible And Oil Peanuts To Have Same Support Price

FARMERS who produce peanuts this year will be assured of an adequate return and equally adequate marketing facilities for the crop, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has promised.

Peanuts, whether grown for the edible trade or for oil, will be supported at the same price, at not less than 85 per cent of the present parity price, which would bring an average of about \$129 a ton at present price, the Secretary said. The price would be increased if parity advances between now and July 15.

Under new provisions there will be no distinction between quota and "excess" peanuts.

Plans, the Secretary said, are being shaped up for the establishment of one or more local markets in each county having a peanut acreage goal, so that growers may market their peanuts by direct sale through oil mills, shellers, or cooperatives. In areas where oil mills or shellers do not supply the local markets, warehouses will be established by USDA peanut cooperative associations. In all cases, growers would be paid in cash at the time of delivery.



Alabama Farmers Should Plant More Sweet Potatoes To Help Meet Needs

STATE agricultural leaders are urging Alabama farmers to increase the acreage of sweet potatoes this spring to help meet the national goal of 1,000,000 acres. Although the increased acreage of sweet potatoes is needed primarily for food it will be important in most counties that plans be made to increase the production of this crop for livestock feed. Right now the job for farmers is to be sure that they have plenty of planting stock and only clean seed be used for feeding and when selecting seed, all potatoes showing any evidence of rot or other defects should be discarded. The selected seed should be disinfected by dipping for 10 minutes in corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury)—one ounce to 8 gallons of water. Immediately after dipping the potatoes should be bedded.

For commercial purposes the Louisiana Copperskin Type Porto Rico seems to be the leading variety. It is highly desirable that the crop one bushel of seed should plant one acre. The most desirable type of market potatoes comes from vine cuttings set in early June.

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Potatoes should be bedded around March 15 and slips should be ready for planting about April 15. In transplanting sweet potatoes should be fertilized with 400 to 600 pounds of 4-10-7 per acre thoroughly mixed with the soil. Rows should be three and one-half to four feet wide bedded with a turn plow at least 12 inches high. The beds should be prepared and the fertilizer applied about 10 days to two weeks before planting. The plants should be set 12 inches apart on fertile soil and 15 inches apart on less fertile sandy loams.

Cultivation sufficient to keep down weeds and grass until the vines have covered the ground is all that is necessary.

Backyard Projects In England

In England the British have four backyard projects for helping feed themselves. These projects are: gardens, poultry, pigs, and rabbits.

As revealed by Dr. Robert Rhea, professor of Agriculture at Reading College, Reading, England, when visiting in Alabama, each resident is encouraged to grow a backyard garden. In addition those willing to give up their ration of two eggs per month are allowed to obtain one hen per person and one-half enough feed for it. The rest of the feed comes from waste products produced in the gardens.

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can do a better job of farm planning as well as production. With 90 per cent of parity prices assured cotton farmers can multiply their coverage by this figure and determine the minimum income for the year," they said.

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All farmers are urged to carefully consider carrying crop insurance on their cotton crop. Closing date for South Alabama is March 15 and for North Alabama, April 1.

Farm Land Values And Mortgage Debts

By J. C. FORD

THE dollar value of farm land is determined primarily by farm income. Farm income is determined by production and the price of farm products. Farm debts of every kind have a habit of becoming farm mortgages when there is a sudden slump in farm income.

Farm income, wages and the cost of living are all rising at the present time. The country is in a period of inflation. Land values are tending to rise.

There are perhaps three main reasons why people buy farm land. (1) As a home and a place to earn a living. (2) As an investment for surplus money; and (3) As a speculative investment.

The two tables which follow give 30-year analyses of farm land values and farm mortgages in Alabama and in the United States. One who is thinking of buying a farm should study these tables carefully.

TABLE I

Average Value per Acre Farm Land and Buildings, 1910-1940 Census Figures

Year	Ala.	U. S.
1910	\$13.90	\$36.90
1920	27.77	69.38
1925	24.73	53.52
1930	28.62	48.52
1935	18.73	31.16
1940	21.36	31.71

TABLE II

Farm Mortgage Debt, Estimated (1,000 dollars)

Year	Ala.	U. S.
1910	21,456	3,207,863
1915	25,065	4,990,785
1920	63,093	8,448,772
1925	69,171	9,912,650
1930	97,890	9,630,768
1935	72,182	7,785,971
1940	69,307	6,909,794

The rapid increase in land values, Table I, began about 1915, after World War I began to boost farm income. Alabama values nearly doubled and national values rose about 75 per cent in 5 years. But the land boom was short-lived and a disastrous decline set in with many mortgage foreclosures.

The State and national land-value pictures since 1920 are not parallel. Nationally the decline was almost continuous from 1920 until 1933, when it was halted by Government action. Since that time values have fluctuated somewhat. In Alabama there was a second boom which reached its peak in 1930. This was due first to an abnormal world cotton situation and second to artificially supported exports through foreign loans that enabled bankrupt people to buy cotton at high prices.

The over-all picture 1910 to 1940 shows the dollar value per acre of farm land nationally to be only about 80 per cent as much in 1940 as it was 30 years earlier. In Alabama there has been an

over-all increase of about 54 per cent for the 30 years, or an average annual increase of 1.8 per cent if it were spread uniformly. But there was a decrease of 23 per cent from 1920 to 1940. In 1910 Alabama land had a per acre dollar value about one-third that of the national average. By 1940 it was about two-thirds of the national average.

Farm Mortgage Peak in 1923

Table II, the farm mortgage debt, shows that from 1915 to 1920 mortgages piled up at a dizzy rate. The national peak was reached in 1923, not shown in the table, when farm mortgages totaled 10 billion 785 million dollars. The Alabama peak was reached in 1930, as shown in the table. Beginning in 1930 farm mortgage foreclosures set an all-time record until the Government called a moratorium.

Comparing 1910 with 1940 the national mortgage debt is more than doubled with land values down 20 per cent; and the Alabama debt has more than trebled with land values up 54 per cent for the 30 years, but down 23 per cent for the last 20 years. It is easier to make a mortgage than it is to pay it.

(This article will be continued in the April issue of "This Month in Rural Alabama.")

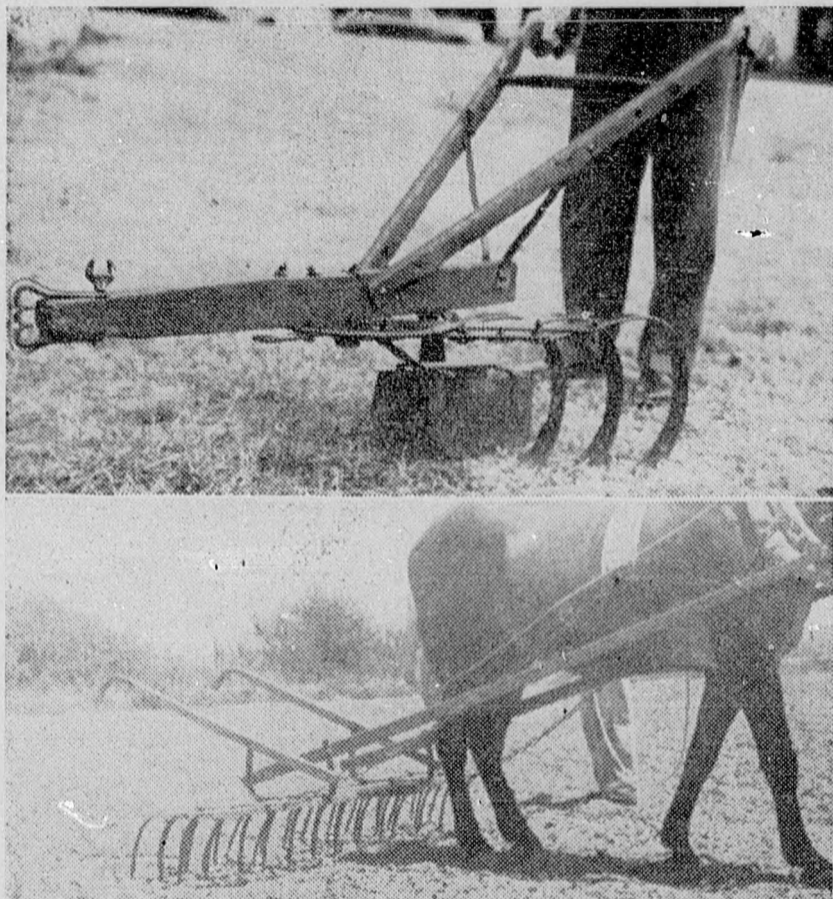
The Ladies Say...

"I have a lamp brooder and have raised 120 out of 150 chicks. Last year I raised 16 out of 100. I didn't have a brooder then. Anyone can raise poultry with little expense and trouble by using one of these brooders."—Mrs. Edd Kelley, Coffee County.

"Can the lazy hens. One quart of chicken weighs about two and one-half pounds and I believe it is worth at least 75 cents, as there is no waste to it. I am a confirmed canner of all hens that do not produce as they should, and I am convinced that I am profiting by getting rid of non-producing hens."—Mrs. J. C. Parker, Dallas County.

"I have an estimated 25 pounds of dried soybeans. My family likes them green, very much. I cook them by boiling until tender, then bake in a casserole with layers of beans, layers of chopped green peppers, onions, and tomatoes, with either a little bacon or butter."—Mrs. M. M. Newcome, Coffee County.

"Producing extra poultry and eggs to supplement the family income is very worthwhile. Already, I have made \$75 from the sale of eggs. With this money I bought a sewing machine, and now I am able to do the family sewing; thereby, saving money which used to go to buy clothing for my family."—Mrs. E. A. McNutt, DeKalb County.



Farmers growing peanuts this year will find these labor-saving pieces of machinery great help in cultivating the crop. Above is the gee-whiz cultivator with fender attachments, which straddle the row and protect the plants. Below is the weeder which does an excellent job of destroying very young grass and weeds in peanuts.

Timber Marketing Service Offered Farmers In Certain Areas Of State

More Proof!

FURTHER proof that diversification pays: last year, J. R. Henson on his 140-acre Marion County farm received a gross income of \$2,942 from 12 different sources.

From six crops this Extension-TVA demonstration farmer grossed \$2,057 and from six livestock sources, \$885. Although more than one-half of the total income was from cotton and two-thirds from crops, the cash from livestock sales represents the greatest part of the net income, he reports.

With one tenant, Mr. Henson produced \$1,587 worth of cotton and \$506 worth of cotton seed. Korean lespedeza seed brought \$21; common lespedeza seed, \$9; and oats, \$150. Income from sale of dairy cattle was \$214; cream, \$125; hogs, \$466; chickens, \$10; eggs, \$20; and livestock service fees, \$50.

Montgomery County farmers realized an income from dairy production during 1942 of more than \$1,300,000.

"I am planning to live at home during 1943 and not exist out of a paper bag. All my jars are filled with fruits and vegetables canned from my garden and orchard."—Mrs. Louise Whitten, Winston County.

Cotton Producing Staple Of Inch Or Longer Will Give Best Returns

By J. B. DICK
Alabama Experiment Station

UNUSUAL conditions of supply and demand in the cotton market this past season have placed the cotton farmer in a more favorable position than he has been in for several years. Consumption of domestic cotton exceeded the 1941 crop of 10 1/2 million bales by 14 per cent. This compares favorably with the combined exports and domestic use in many of the years during the past decade. Much of this cotton has gone into the manufacture of textiles for the armed forces, and the mills have been forced to increase their purchases of better grades and longer staples to meet the exacting specifications of Government contracts.

For several years there was little difference between the price of a bale of short cotton and one of one inch or better staple. Today there is considerable difference in these prices. For instance, a bale of 7/8 inch middling should bring around \$95, while a bale of middling, full one inch, would bring \$105, or an increase of \$10 per bale; a bale of middling 1 1/16 inch staple would bring \$120, or an increase of \$25 over the bale of short cotton.

Carry-over Mostly Short Staple

The carry-over into the present season was to a great extent short staple cotton. Expressed in terms of the rate of current consumption there is on hand over two and one-half years supply of less than 7/8 inch staple, two years supply of 7/8 and 29/32 inch staple, and only a few months supply of 1 inch, 1 1/16 inch or 1 1/8 inch cotton.

Recent demand in Alabama has been for middling and strict middling grades of one inch, 1 1/32 inch, and 1 1/16 inch staple and excellent premiums have been available for cotton of these grades and staples.

The Alabama Experiment Station each year conducts a number of cotton variety trials on the Substations and Experimental Fields. Varieties and new strains which are offered for sale in Alabama are constantly under test in order that the farmers may know what to expect in comparative yield and staple length from these varieties. A copy of the 1942 report giving details of these tests may be obtained by writing to the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn. This report also lists the sources of the seed used in the tests.

Above are given two tables showing the value per acre which may be expected from some of the most popular varieties, based on averages of three years of testing. In the first table the highest yielding variety of each staple length is given, with yield and staple length based on the average of 15 tests in North and

Central Alabama during the last three years.

In the second table average yields are shown for 9 tests conducted at Brewton, Headland, and Monroeville in 1940, 1941, and 1942 for ten varieties most popularly grown in the wilt sections of South Alabama.

In each instance the price per pound used in arriving at the value per acre is the average of the prices for middling and strict low middling on the local market for the staple length group in which the variety falls. The staple length may vary slightly if the season is abnormally dry or wet. Yields also vary with seasons and locations, but a three-year average is considered good evidence of the comparative yielding ability of a variety or strain of cotton.

In North and Central Alabama the variety giving the highest return per acre, after charging ginning and picking at current prices, was Stoneville 2B, with Deltapine 12 ranking second. The Alabama Experiment Station recommends these two varieties and Coker 100, White Gold, Carolina Big Boll and Deltapine 14 as high-yielding varieties which produce cotton with 1 inch and better staple on wilt-free soils.

For the wilt section of the State the recommended varieties include S & C Big Boll, Rhyne's wilt-resistant strain of Stoneville 2B, Cook 144, and the resistant strains of Cleveland.

Best Return from Inch or Longer

In no section of Alabama does the production of the short staple varieties such as Half-and-Half, Hi-bred, or Cook 307 have any advantages over the production of the recommended varieties. In all instances the highest return in dollars per acre has been obtained from planting the leading varieties which will produce staple one inch or longer.

There appears to be no wilt-resistant variety in the 1 1/8 inch class, and only one of any relative importance of this staple length which can be grown to advantage on the wilt-free soils. Inasmuch as Alabama farmers and ginners are not used to handling the extra long staple cotton, and the results in the tables point to a greater return per acre for the 1 inch to 1 1/16 inch groups, there seems to be no good reason for changing from varieties of these groups.

Good seed of a recommended variety, good cultural practices, careful picking and preparation, and proper ginning will insure the highest return per acre for the Alabama cotton farmer.

The easiest way to season a plain-cooked hot vegetable is to add meat drippings or melted fat and salt and pepper to taste, just before ready to serve.

Table I. Value per acre of the highest yielding cotton variety in each staple-length group. Average of 15 yield trials in North and Central Alabama, three years, 1940 to 1942.

Variety	Staple Length Group	Yield in pounds per acre	Net return per acre after deducting picking and ginning charges
Hi-bred	7/8"	1165 652 513	\$94.45 6
Miller 610	15/16"	1308 811 497	99.15 3
Stoneville 5	1"	1192 727 465	94.60 5
Deltapine	1 1/32"	1176 662 494	104.10 2
Stoneville 2B	1 1/16"	1378 868 510	115.00 1
Coker-Wilda	1 3/16"	1090 731 360	95.60 4

Table II. Value per acre of ten popular varieties grown in the wilt sections of South Alabama. Average of nine tests at Brewton, Headland and Monroeville, three years, 1940 to 1942.

Variety	Staple Length Group	Yield in pounds per acre	Net return per acre after deducting picking and ginning charges
Cook 307	7/8"	1048 652 396	\$75.10 9
Miller 610	15/16"	1050 653 397	79.25 5
Cook 144	1"	1055 670 385	78.60 6
S. and C. Big Boll	1"	1090 675 415	84.00 2
Cleveland Wilt-Resistant	1"	1078 690 388	80.20 3
Coker 4-in-1	1"	1041 662 379	78.15 7
Deltapine 12	1"	934 537 397	78.50 4
Dixie-Triumph 12	1"	1080 714 366	76.60 8
Stoneville 2B Wilt-Resistant Strain	1"	1111 702 409	84.15 1
Delfos 425	1 3/32"	824 554 270	63.85 10

The State Of Your Health

(Prepared especially for This Month in Rural Alabama by the State Department of Health.)

PARENTS should remember that all illnesses among children are not easily recognized. Some do not bring any particular symptoms at all, while the symptoms others bring are not of such a nature as to suggest the real causes.

A case of undernourishment, for instance, may be due not to a failure to obtain the proper food but to decayed teeth and a resulting failure to chew food properly. A "gum boil" of the kind which almost everyone has at one time or another may be producing pus which is being absorbed into the blood and making a child tired and irritable. Or it may prevent that child from gaining weight properly. Few parents lacking medical training would think of ascribing these symptoms to this cause.

Nor would many medically untrained parents think of defective eyesight as a cause of headaches among their children, or of

improper posture as the cause of backache or pains in the abdomen, chest or limbs. How many older people consider the possibility that a child's inability to make good grades in school may be due to partial deafness, which may prevent him from hearing his teachers as well as he should? And how many children have been punished unjustly, both at home and in school, because they did not obey instructions which they did not hear?

These are usually matters for the doctor to decide. Any departure from the normal should receive prompt medical attention, lest an incorrect diagnosis from misleading symptoms result in treatment which may prove not only unhelpful but actually harmful.

To keep the body machinery in efficient operation, we need what might be called the "fuel foods."

(Continued on page 6)

Bumper Crop

LAST year Mr. and Mrs. James L. Smith, DeKalb County, planted two pounds of edible soybean seed and produced 142 pounds of seed for sale, had fresh and dried soybeans for family use, and gave neighbors some.

"Very little work was necessary to produce the beans," said Mr. Smith, "and if we sell all of them it will be the easiest money we ever earned." The Smiths are already getting orders for soybean seed.



Plant As Much Of Cotton Allotment As Possible—After Meeting War Goals

SOUTHERN farmers are being called on to plant as much of their 1943 farm cotton allotments as possible, after meeting special war crop goals. But cotton allotments should not be exceeded.

Cotton, along with its products, is second in importance only to the designated war crops on Southern farms. Cottonseed meal is one of the principal protein feeds in livestock production, while cottonseed oil is one of the best edible oils. Cotton linters are used in making ammunition.

The first responsibility of every farmer, "is to increase his production of meats, poultry, and dairy products, oil crops, and certain fruits and vegetables for processing, in order to meet the ever-increasing demands of our armed forces and our allies."

Although the seed is only a by-product of cotton lint production, an acre of cotton, based on the United States average for the past five years, will yield 205 pounds of meal and 70 pounds of oil. On a comparative basis, an acre of peanuts will yield approximately 310 pounds of meal and 215 pounds of oil, and an acre of soybeans will yield around 910 pounds of meal and 170 pounds of oil.

Peanuts In Shell

Fred Stewart, superintendent of Tennessee Valley Experiment Station, has found that he can plant Spanish peanuts in the shell around the first of April and expect good stands, provided the following precautions are taken: Stem and clean peanuts of all trash, use planter with plates especially made to plant peanuts in the hull and plant two to three inches deep. Plant from 75 to 100 pounds of peanuts per acre. He also has found that on an average May 1 to 15 is the best time to plant corn in North Alabama.

New Agricultural Board

GOVERNOR CHAUNCEY SPARKS has appointed a new State Board of Agriculture and Industries, as follows: Henry Chase, Chase; Senator John Lusk, Gadsden; R. W. (Rube) Jennings, Lanett; LeRoy Holt, Birmingham; J. L. Morrison, Greensboro; Will McGowan, Chapman; Jim Johnson, Geneva. Under the law the director of extension is an ex-officio member. Three of these appointees represent industry; four agriculture. Mr. Holt is in the steel business; Mr. Jennings in textile; Mr. McGowan in lumber and farming.

Most of the things that farmers are doing now to win the war should help win the peace.

Here's What Victory Garden Does

SAVES MONEY—Every member of a well-fed farm family consumes \$25 to \$30 worth of vegetables every year. Raise these in your garden and save.

PROTECTS HEALTH—Home-grown vegetables are rich in vitamins and nutrients. They can't be duplicated in the market nor at the store.

HEALTHY—Home-grown vegetables add variety to your diet and give vitality and health to your body.

AIDS VICTORY—By keeping your family strong and self-sufficient with plenty of home-grown food, you are helping to defend America.

Here's Why Rationing Has Been Necessary

THE following paragraphs tell briefly why canned fruits, vegetables, and soups are rationed:

Every week we are sending shiploads of canned goods to feed our fighting men and our fighting allies in Africa, Britain, and the Pacific Islands. We must see that they get all the food they need. We at home will share all that is left. Point rationing will be used to guarantee you and everyone a fair share of America's supply of canned and processed fruits and vegetables, soups and juices.

What are the advantages of point rationing?

There are two chief advantages: (a) Point rationing allows people to select from a variety of foods to suit their taste. Under point rationing, closely related commodities, which are somewhat interchangeable in use, are grouped together. The same ration coupons will be used when buying any of these commodities. The purchaser may thus choose from these commodities according to his own taste.

(b) The point rationing system indicates the foods which are relatively scarce (by assigning high point values) and the foods which are available in relatively large amounts (by assigning low point values). Any person who has sufficient point value stamps may use them in purchasing any rationed item he may desire. Variations in point values are used to control demand because it would be undesirable to restrict the purchase of an item by raising the price. Raising the price would tend to give all of that item to those who have most money. Under point rationing, there is no relation to the price of a commodity and its point value.



Along the Way

with P. O. DAVIS

What Farmers Are Doing To Help Win War And Improve Agriculture

THIS little talk is about my recent observations . . . what farmers are doing, what they are expected to do, and how. They will meet their greatest test this year, as a fighting world calls for more to eat, more to wear, more for fighting, diligent saving, bigger financing, and greater sacrifice.

There is no doubt about farmers doing their best with what they have. If they fall short of their goals it will not be their fault. Always patriotic, farmers are as much so now as ever. All that they have—and all that they hope to have—is at stake in this world war which is the second for most of us.

One reason for my implicit faith in farmers doing their best is the big number of green fields I have seen recently. Long ago Henry Grady declared that "the South will come into her own when her fields are green in winter."

How true this is! These fields are now war fields. Seed were planted early last fall. Farmers didn't have enough labor but they managed to plant winter crops in a bigger way than before. So their land has been protected, livestock have grazed and produced meat and milk, both nitrogen and humus will be added to the soil when these green crops are plowed under. A crop of grain will come from oats, wheat, barley.

I ATE in 1941 I was riding with a Kentuckian from Lexington to Louisville—the famous bluegrass area. Green crops were the rule, not an exception. But we observed one farm where all fields were bare. "Notice the bad condition of his home," my friend remarked. This reminded me again that poor farming means poor living on that farm.

In another way farmers have already made known their determination to do an excellent job in 1943. They did a lot of plowing in February. They were preparing good seedbeds for making more . . . more food, more fat, more fiber.

They bought fertilizer earlier; they had repaired implements, tools, fences, buildings. They were ready for more work, better work, on time.

All of this, and more, is needed to attain the goals assigned to farmers this year. They need all the help they can get. And the best thing the federal government can do immediately to help farmers meet their 1943 goals in production is to guarantee them a satisfactory price for each product when it gets to market. Each price should be explicit. It should be announced at once; and it should be final until the product is sold and the farmer paid. It must not be changed by interpretation, by making it apply at another point, or by some other means.

Farmers need all of the encouragement they can get. The best way to encourage them now is through the pocketbook. I know that prices of most farm products are higher than they were a year or two ago. I know also that prices of some are already known for this year. On the other hand, I know that prices of most farm products are not high enough for farmers to earn incomes on a level with other groups; and that there is still vagueness about prices of certain products.

PLANTING already done speaks loud as to farmer intentions. Under severe handicaps—especially labor shortage—Baldwin County farmers have planted their potato crop. In towns—even in cities—as well as on farms, backyard and home gardens have been planted on a scale far above any previous year. My belief is that they will be worked through spring and summer. Additional plantings will be made in season and as needed.

In this way people can produce much of their food. If they don't produce it they probably will not have it because they are not expected to be on the market. So the slogan is "Prepare, fertilize, plant, cultivate, spray, harvest, save, eat."

AS we move into 1943 we look for additional or new opportunities. Edible soybeans are a good one. Soybeans are high in food value. They contain much protein and other foods. Production is easy. People with a small area of land can plant a few rows and make food.

Soybeans will substitute in part for meats because of their high protein content, and we need more protein in our diet.

So this is a suggestion that those who have land in towns and cities, as well as farms, plant some edible soybeans at the right time this spring. They are good and rich.

Sewell Finds Easy Way To Make Cottonseed Meal Safe For Hogs

SOLUTION to the century old problem of feeding large amounts of cottonseed meal to hogs and chicks without gossypol poisoning has been developed by Professor W. E. Sewell, animal husbandman of the Alabama Experiment Station, in two-year rat, chick and hog feeding experiments.

The method of converting the meal into a non-poisonous condition for hogs and chicks is very simple and can be used by farmers on their own farms or by oil mills in the equipment they now own.

Farmers can make their cottonseed meal safe for feeding to hogs and chicks by preparing a "thick soup" (from 2 to 2½ times as much by weight of water as meal) of cottonseed meal and water and boiling it in a barrel or wash kettle with stirring for 30 minutes. It can then be fed with corn in either wet or dry form.

The two methods which may be used by oil mills are: (1) use more moisture and the proper amount of heat in the regular cottonseed cooking process, or (2) reprocess the meal with heat and 35 to 45 per cent moisture. Studies with oil mill equipment were conducted by the Alabama Station in cooperation with A. H. Morgan of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, and J. O. Tankersley of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Professor Sewell started his experiments two years ago by collecting 100 pound samples of cottonseed meal from 16 oil mills. Chemical analyses revealed that these samples contained from .055 to .252 per cent free gossypol and .627 to 1.041 per cent bound gossypol, enough poison to kill hogs or chicks when fed at a level of 25 per cent of the ration.

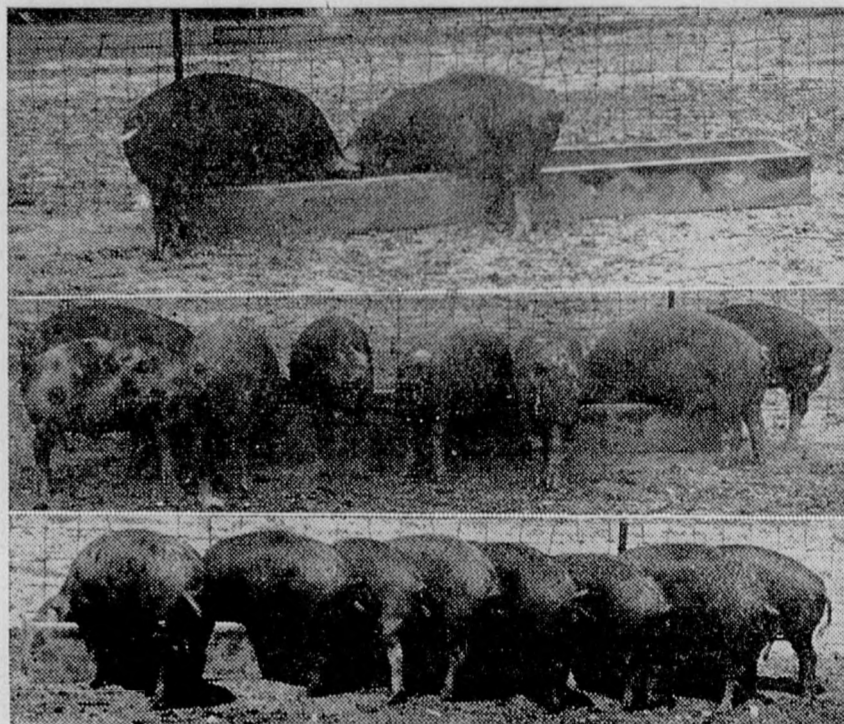
In feeding tests it was found that rats and chicks fed cottonseed meal with high free gossypol content soon ran into trouble and died while those fed meal with little or no free gossypol survived and made satisfactory growth.

These analyses and feeding tests showed that free gossypol was the major source of the trouble. Fourteen months ago Professor Sewell started feeding hogs cottonseed meal with low and high gossypol content, also treated and untreated meal. Results were striking with the hogs receiving the low gossypol or treated meal growing into excellent hogs while those receiving the high free gossypol or untreated meal became ill and most of them died.

Pictures on this page showing the hogs at the close of the experiments tell the story of what happened. The hogs were fed a ration of 70 per cent yellow corn (ground), 25 per cent cottonseed meal and 5 per cent alfalfa leaf meal plus a mineral mixture. The hogs were started on test when they weighed 34 pounds each and were continued on it until the check group reached the top market weight of 200 pounds per hog. Berkshires, Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas and crosses were used.

These results show that Professor Sewell has found that a proper combination of moisture and heat converts poisonous cottonseed meal into non-poisonous meal which can be fed to hogs and chicks in larger amounts than at present without harmful effects. In the past the use of cottonseed meal in rations for hogs has been limited to 9 per cent. It can now be used up to 20 per cent, which will supply the amount of protein needed to balance corn for hogs. This means that a good corn-cottonseed meal ration for hogs can be prepared by using corn, treated cottonseed meal, green materials (pasture or leaf meal) and minerals.

Studies on the effects of feeding treated and untreated cottonseed meal to chicks and laying hens are being continued by D. F. King, professor of poultry, Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He already has found that feeding hens the treated meal greatly reduces the objectionable color which often results when eggs produced on a cottonseed meal ration are placed in storage.



Hogs in the top picture were fed a ration supplemented with a cottonseed meal as ordinarily obtained. Of eight hogs started in this lot, six died.

Hogs in the middle picture were fed the same cottonseed meal as those shown above except that the meal was treated with water and heated with steam prior to feeding. Average daily gain was 1.26 pounds per hog; feed required for 100 pounds gain, 416.03 pounds. Eight hogs started in this lot and no deaths occurred.

Hogs in the bottom picture were fed the same cottonseed meal as those shown in picture one except that the meal was treated with water and cooked over an open fire before feeding. Average daily gain was 1.34 pounds; feed required per 100 pounds gain, 404.77 pounds. Eight hogs started in this lot and no deaths occurred.

Don't Waste Garden Seed

THE supply of vegetable seed promises to be sufficient for 1943 victory garden needs, but the situation is tight, especially for onion, beet, and carrot seeds.

In no case, however, is the supply sufficiently large to permit waste of seed through careless sowing, neglect of a planted garden, or attempt to garden on soil too poor to produce vegetables.

Victory gardeners also are reminded that a special garden fertilizer has been authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board for use this year. It is labeled "Victory Garden Fertilizer—For Food Production Only," and is sold by fertilizer dealers by private brand name in 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100-pound bags. It contains three per cent nitrogen, eight per cent phosphoric acid, and seven per cent potash.

They're Good For You!

ALL these years you have been eating turnips and turnip greens, but did you know just how many vitamins they contained? Turnip greens supply vitamin A, several of the B-vitamins and vitamin C.

When it comes to turnips, rutabagas rate slightly higher in food value than white turnips. They contain no vitamin A but do give you a generous supply of vitamin B-1 and vitamin C, riboflavin and niacin. Rutabagas also are slightly richer in carbohydrates and minerals than the white turnips.

Plenty Credit Available To Farmers

THERE is plenty of credit available for Alabama farmers to finance what promises to be the biggest crop in history.

In addition to commercial banks, individual lenders, and existing governmental loan agencies, the government has set up a \$225,000,000 fund of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to take care of any possible shortage of credit. This money is available through a loan committee in each county composed of the chairman of the county USDA war board and representative of the RACC.

In explaining the new program A. W. Jones, chairman of the State USDA War Board, emphasized that the loan is not a substitute for other sources of credit nor is it to compete with other lenders. "Its purpose is rather to supplement such other sources of credit where needed. Loans will be made to finance the purchase of seed, feed, fertilizer, fuel, fencing, machinery, or repair parts, for labor and other farm costs which will increase production."

"In all instances the borrower will be expected to pay the loan back and will give a first lien on his crops and chattels. In certain instances, however, loans will be made on designated essential war crops on which the obligation to repay will be limited to the crops produced. If it is established in the case of such loans that the money advanced was used for producing the crops for which the loan was made and that the farm-

or diligently applied principles of good husbandry to the production of the crops, and if he has applied the full proceeds of such crops to the repayment of the loan, and the amount is insufficient to pay the debt in full, the RACC will not look to other assets of the farmer for the repayment of the balance. Crops designated under this type of loan are: soybeans for beans; flax for seed or fiber; peanuts to be harvested and picked; Irish potatoes where farm goal is three acres or more; sweet potatoes on farms with goals determined; American Egyptian cotton; hemp for seed or fiber; dry beans; dry peas, including wrinkled varieties; castor beans; tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, peas, carrots, for processing or sale fresh; cabbage, sweet corn, table beets, for processing only.

"The whole purpose of these loans," said Jones, "is to supplement other available credit so that farmers can expand their production program without seriously overexpanding the credit on their normal operations. At the same time this credit will enable farmers to obtain the financing required for increased production without imposing upon regular credit agencies the necessity of expanding their operations beyond the scope of their normal credit policies."

A good vegetable garden is one of the most important rooms in Nature's great health laboratory.



Geneva Rogers, DeKalb County 4-H club girl, with a part of her flock of 100 layers which she has chosen as a food production project for 1943. In addition, she is carrying gardening and clothing projects.

Hens On 6 DeKalb Farms Return \$1.35, Reported

EACH hen on six TVA-Extension demonstration poultry farms in DeKalb County returned \$1.35 for the labor and home-grown feed used in 1942.

This is revealed by R. M. Reaves, assistant district agent of the Alabama Extension Service, in reviewing the fact that the six farms sold 12,569 dozen eggs for \$3,897, and 4,260 pounds of poultry for \$589 during the year, a total income of \$4,486.

Their expenditures were \$2,729, leaving a total return for labor and home-grown feed on the six farms of \$1,757, an average of \$293 per farm, or \$1.35 per bird.

The State Of Your Health

(Continued from page 3)

Prominent among these are bread, butter, cream, dried peas, beans, lentils, nuts, rice and ice cream. Minerals are needed to provide proper growth, good blood and strong bones. They are provided by milk and its products, including cheese. Proteins are needed to build and repair body tissues, and these are found in such products as beef, eggs, chicken, pork, fish, lamb, milk, nuts, peas, beans, dried lentils, cheese and veal. And finally the body needs the all-important vitamins, A, B, C, D and G. Vitamin A is found in green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, carrots, milk, butter, cheese, tomatoes, eggs, liver, yellow squash, sweet potatoes and fish oils. Oysters, lean pork, wheat germ, green peas, green beans, dark bread, enriched bread, sweet and white potatoes, and whole cereals are excellent sources of Vitamin B, which contains thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin. Vitamin C is found in grapefruit, oranges, cantaloupes, broccoli, cauliflower, tomatoes, raw peppers, raw cabbages, strawberries, and potatoes. Vitamin D is found in cod liver oil, fish oil and sunshine. Vitamin G is found in meat, cheese, leafy vegetables, milk, grapefruit and salmon.

Peanut And Cottonseed Meal Needed As Livestock Feed In South

By L. O. BRACKEEN

ALL peanut and cottonseed meal produced this year will be needed in the feeding of southern livestock.

Meeting in New Orleans, southern research workers of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Virginia, and Georgia, and representatives of the office of U. S. Experiment Stations agreed that the meal should be used in feeding livestock rather than be used as fertilizer.

Following full discussions of experiments with peanut, cottonseed, and soybean meals in the various states, the research workers summarized as follows:

(1) The South is a deficit area in the production of both human food and animal feeds for the present population. Despite the anticipated increase in the production of peanut oil meal for 1942, the entire supply of vegetable protein meals available in the South will be needed for livestock feeding. Any diversion of protein oil meals to other uses

will lower the supply available for livestock feeding and will be reflected in decreased supplies of livestock products available for much needed human food.

(2) It has been conclusively shown that peanut oil meal, cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal of similar protein content are approximately equal in value when used as feeds for dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses and mules.

(3) Peanut oil meal and soybean oil meal of similar protein content are approximately equal in value and both are superior to cottonseed meal as now processed when used as feeds for hogs and chickens.

(4) Peanut oil meal is a valuable protein supplement in mixed dog feeds and is superior to soybean oil meal for this purpose.

(5) Cottonseed meal, peanut oil meal, or soybean oil meal can be used as the sole protein supplement for cattle. Cottonseed meal or peanut meal can also be used as the entire concentrate for fattening cattle, thus replacing corn in areas where these meals are cheaper than corn.

(6) Peanut oil meal or soybean oil meal can be used as the only protein supplement for fattening hogs.

(7) From one-half to two-thirds of the protein supplement in poultry rations may come from peanut oil meal or soybean oil meal.

(8) The use of cottonseed meal for hogs, chickens, or dogs will be attended by a certain amount of danger until the processing is standardized to control the content of free gossypol. Under present conditions of manufacture not more than 6 to 9 per cent of hog rations or 5 to 7 per cent of poultry rations should be cottonseed meal.

(9) It should be recognized that peanut oil meal, soybean oil meal, and cottonseed meal are low in minerals as compared with animal protein supplements, and that suitable mineral supplements should always be used with the vegetable protein meals.

Seed Peanuts Available Through GFA Assn.

COST of farmers' stock peanuts for planting purposes available through the GFA Peanut Association will be \$130 a ton for U. S. No. 1 Spanish farmers' stock peanuts, \$155 re-cleaned; \$125 a ton for No. 1 runner farmers' stock, \$150 re-cleaned.

If these peanuts are delivered to producers at designated agency warehouses in bulk the price will be \$4 a ton less than the same type and quality of peanuts delivered in bags. Sale of these seed peanuts will be through May 31, and will be handled on a cash basis and through dealers.

"Farmers should be a part in mind," said W. B. Crawley, president of the Association, "that these peanuts are not carefully selected and tested seed but are farmers' stock peanuts stored in bulk throughout the 260 warehouses of the association."

Talladega Farmers Plan Phosphate Pastures

TALLADEGA County farmers to a recent date had ordered 2,500,000 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and are expected to order 8,000,000 pounds before spring, reports O. V. Hill, county agent.

Ninety per cent or more of this phosphate will be applied to pastures which will be used in increasing livestock production in the county. Mr. Hill is using community and neighborhood leaders in encouraging farmers to buy more phosphate for use on their pastures.

Prepare part of school lunches for next day while getting dinner.



Mrs. Howard Gray (left), president of the Madison County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, is shown with Mrs. J. M. Hereford, the Council's choice for the "Woman of the Year."

Madison Farmer Makes 202 Bales On 196 Acres

BUFFORD D. ATKINSON, young Madison County farmer, is really a cotton producer. Last season he made 202 bales on 196 acres.

Mr. Atkinson attributes his success in cotton production to cover crops, proper terracing, and proper cultivation. Since the beginning of the AAA program, his cotton yield has increased from 198 pounds of lint per acre to over 500 pounds.



Mrs. Howard Gray (left), president of the Madison County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, is shown with Mrs. J. M. Hereford, the Council's choice for the "Woman of the Year."

My Family . . . And Yours

"Our Wartime Homemakers"

By ELTA MAJORS
Family Life and Child Care Specialist

"THIS war will be won in the American home," M. L. Wilson, Federal Director of Extension Service, said recently. Many other leaders have expressed similar views. This presents a real challenge to homemakers. Thinking of it in terms of our own State—what can Alabama homemakers do to meet this challenge?

First, they can recognize the importance of facing and adjusting to whatever problems arise. For instance, whether or not a

Farmer Finds New Outlet For Vegetables

OWEN MURFREE, JR., of the Smith McQueen Farms, has found that a most satisfactory way to dispose of large quantities of fresh vegetables is direct to Army camps.

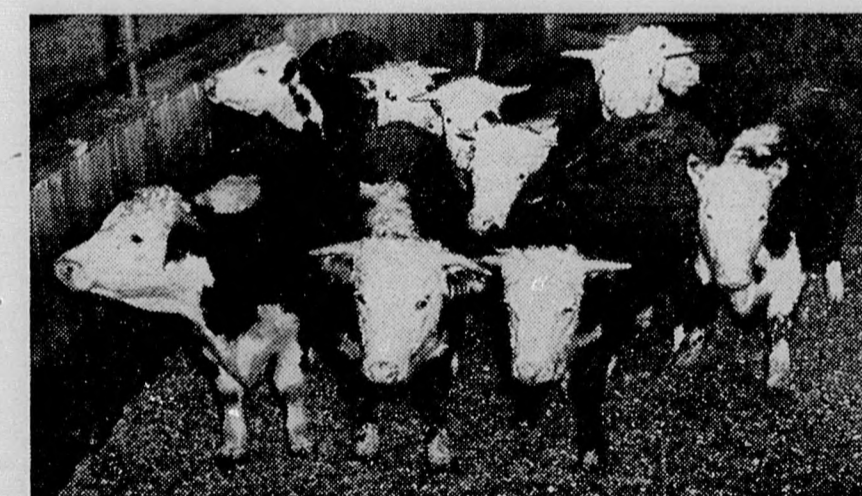
A report to J. A. Beaty, marketing specialist of the Alabama Extension Service, reveals that during December Mr. Murfree sold 3,332 dozen bunches of collards, 6,307 bunches of turnip salad, 1,291 dozen bunches of turnips, 245 bunches of turnips, and 15,469 bunches of mustard.

Mr. Murfree says that his business with the Army camps has proved very satisfactory.

Ready Sales Found For Articles Made At Home

HOME demonstration club women of Shelby County engaged in home industries work find ready sales for well-made, quality articles.

The list of articles made is a long one and includes crocheted rugs, braided rugs, homemade chairs, lawn chairs, tables, stools, bookcases, lovely quilts, chair bottoms, upholstery for furniture, and a number of other things. Money these women earn is being used for home improvement.



Here's the champion carlot division of the recent Demopolis Fat Stock Show. These calves were grown by Allen Grubbs, Sumter County farmer. Other fat stock shows will be held in Dothan, April 1; in Montgomery, April 6 and 7; and in Birmingham, May 7 and 8. These shows will be open to any 4-H club or FFA member.



W. R. Boggess (right) and Kenneth Brinkman, both of the Alabama Experiment Station, poisoning a tree with sodium arsenite. Mr. Boggess is punching a hole in the base of the tree with a special attachment welded on the back of a pole-axe, while Mr. Brinkman is pumping sodium arsenite from a locomotive oil can into the hole at the base of the tree.

Tells Of Success With White Dutch Clover

J. R. WALLACE of Clarke County has this to tell about white Dutch clover seed grown on his farm:

"In 1939, 25 acres of white Dutch clover were planted on my farm and grazed in 1940. The pasture was left for seed production during 1941 and 15 acres were combined, producing 3,100 pounds of seed. From this, I planted 55 additional acres.

"The value of the seed harvested on the 15 acres amounted to approximately 12 times the original cost of the land and I still had good grazing on the area after the seed were harvested."

Demonstration Farming Pays DeKalb Farmer

A. E. JONES, Extension-TVA demonstrator of DeKalb County, has found poultry to be more profitable than cotton production.

Here's what he has to say about records he kept on the two enterprises:

"My expenses for 266 hens for the period November 1, 1941, to November 1, 1942, were \$470.33. Gross income from these hens amounted to \$1,462.80, giving a net profit of \$992.47. The expenses for 6½ acres of cotton planted in 1942 amounted to \$183.00. The gross income from these 6½ acres was \$544.01, or a net profit of \$361.01."

This does not include the fertilizer value of droppings, as Mr. Jones used 1,000 pounds of 16 per cent phosphate and produced enough manure equal in food value to 6-8-4 to fertilize two acres of cotton this year.

Easy Way To Kill Undesirable Trees

FIVE-year experiments by the Alabama Experiment Station show that a good way to kill inferior and undesirable hardwood trees is to give them a dose of sodium arsenite.

The solution found best is made by thoroughly mixing 40 pounds of white arsenic and 10 pounds of caustic soda in a metal can and then slowly adding, with constant stirring, 15 quarts of water.

The best method yet found by the station to apply the poison is to punch holes six inches apart around the base of the tree with a punch welded on to the back of a pole-axe and then inject the poison into the holes with a long spouted locomotive type oil can. The punch was designed by the Southern Forest Experiment Station.

Extreme care is taken when treating trees with sodium arsenite as it is very poisonous to both livestock and humans.

Kudzu Acreage Reaches New High In Conecuh

TOTAL acreage of kudzu in Conecuh County has increased to an all-time high of 5,000 acres due to the planting of 400,000 crowns on approximately 800 acres during 1942.

What farmers think of kudzu is illustrated by a report from Joe Thomas. He says that seven mules were grazed on 15 acres of well-established kudzu on his farm, saving more than \$100 for feed. Mr. Thomas normally used 100 bushels of corn and some hay for feeding this stock during the summer months, but last summer kudzu kept them in good shape without any additional feed.

Fertilizer For Peanuts In 1943

By J. T. WILLIAMSON

EXPERIMENTS by the Alabama Experiment Station for nine years, 1912-21, showed that 300 pounds per acre of an 0-12-8 fertilizer under peanuts produced a profitable increase in yields, while the addition of nitrogen to this phosphate-potash mixture did not pay.

In recent years additional peanut experiments have been conducted by the station on all kinds of soils found on South and Central Alabama farms. In these tests, 0-12-6, a no-nitrogen fertilizer, was compared with 3-8-5, a fertilizer containing nitrogen, on soils ranging from coarse sands to very fine sandy loams, which produced from a few hundred pounds up to a ton of peanuts per acre. To supply approximately the same amounts of phosphate and potash in each fertilizer, the station compared 200 pounds of 0-12-6 with 200 pounds of 3-8-5 per acre. All fertilizers were applied and yield recorded by station representatives.

To study the effect of different fertilizers on poor, fair, good, and extra good soils, the experiments were divided into four groups based on the yield obtained without fertilizers. Group I, the poor land group, included all tests that made less than 600 pounds of peanuts per acre without fertilizers; Group II, between 600 and 1000 pounds per acre without fertilizers; Group III, between 1000 and 1400 pounds per acre without fertilizers; and Group IV, more than 1400 pounds per acre without fertilizers.

Average yield of peanuts without fertilizers on the poor lands in Group I was 410 pounds per acre. Where 200 pounds of 0-12-6 were used there was an increase of 198 pounds of peanuts per acre as compared with an increase of 222 pounds of peanuts from 500 pounds of 3-8-5 per acre. The nitrogen in the 3-8-5 fertilizer produced 24 pounds of peanuts per acre. With peanuts figured at \$125.00 per ton, this 24 pound peanut increase per acre is barely enough to pay the cost of 3-8-5 over the cost of 0-12-6. If peanuts are figured at less than \$125.00 per ton the nitrogen was used at a loss. Based on these results, it is evident that nitrogen to peanuts is of little or no value on the poorest soils.

Experiments in Group II were conducted on soils that produced an average of 812 pounds of peanuts per acre without fertilizers. On these soils, 200 pounds of 0-12-6 produced an increase of 212 pounds of peanuts per acre while 300 pounds of 3-8-5 produced 258 pounds increase per acre. When peanuts are selling for \$125.00 per ton and fertilizers at the 1943 prices, the nitrogen in the fertilizers would give approximately one dollar per acre profit.

Experiments in Group III were conducted on good soils which produced an average of 1201 pounds per acre without fertilizers. The 200 pounds application of 0-12-6 produced an increase of 225 pounds of peanuts per acre compared with an increase of only 160 pounds where 300 pounds of 3-8-5 were used. This apparent decrease in the yield from the nitrogen used in the 3-8-5 was not due to soil variation. Best explanation that can be given is that the nitrogen on the better soils caused extra grass growth which reduced the yields.

On Fertile Soils, Fertilizers Not Profitable

On the fertile soils of Group IV, fertilizers were not profitable. Neither 0-12-6 nor 3-8-5 produced an increase in the yield of peanuts over the yield where no fertilizer was used. Without fertilizers these soils produced 1701 pounds of peanuts per acre.

Four hundred pounds of 0-12-6 fertilizer did not produce any more peanuts than 200 pounds of the same fertilizer on the first three soil groups. Three hundred pounds of 6-8-4 produced a greater increase on these soils than 200 pounds of 0-12-6 but the profit from the additional increase would not justify the use of the 6 per cent nitrogen. Weed and grass growth on the 6-8-4 plot was so heavy in some tests that it was very difficult to keep these plots clean.

Results with fertilizers similar to those obtained in Alabama have also been found in several other states. Other experiment stations have reported that commercial nitrogen was of questionable value to peanuts on their soils; also, that more than 150 pounds of superphosphate per acre decreased the yield. Every one agrees that the peanut is a very peculiar plant in its response to fertilizers. When fertilizers are applied smaller increases are obtained from peanuts than from most other crops.

Other Points to Consider

During the tests the Alabama Experiment Station developed other points which should be considered before using a fertilizer containing nitrogen under peanuts this year:

(1) Fertilizers containing nitrogen produce more grass and weeds than fertilizers without nitrogen. This means increased hoeing and increased cultivation. In view of the shortage of labor, it is unwise to use fertilizers that add to the farm labor troubles or expense without adding to the profit per acre.

(2) In making any purchase the money invested and interest to be paid should always be considered. Fertilizers containing nitrogen cost more per acre for peanuts than fertilizers without nitrogen. The 300 pounds of 3-8-5 that were used in the above experiments cost the farmer in 1942 approximately 92 per cent more per acre than he paid for 200 pounds of 0-12-6. Figures show that 225 pounds of 4-10-7, which carries the same plant food as 300 pounds of 3-8-5, will cost at least 40 per cent more than



Egg grading schools were recently held at Monroeville, Birmingham, Auburn, and Decatur preparatory to launching a state-wide egg marketing program. The above picture was made at the school held in Auburn.

175 pounds of 0-14-10 which carries approximately the same plant food as 200 pounds of 0-12-6. It need not be emphasized that it is not good business to spend 62 per cent or even 40 per cent more for fertilizers bring in more than enough crop to pay the extra fertilizer bill.

(3) Due to the great need for nitrogen in the making of munitions of war, as well as for crop production, everything possible should be done to use this commodity where it will be of maximum benefit. There is much experimental evidence that nitrogen is needed for corn, oats, wheat, cotton, vegetables, and other crops which are needed to feed and clothe the people of the United Nations. The nitrogen normally used on the peanut crop should be used to further the war effort by applying it to this fiber and food crop.

Based on the experimental evidence presented and the points mentioned above, the Alabama Experiment Station recommends that peanuts be fertilized in 1943 with 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-10, or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash, or 400 pounds of basic slag and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre.

Inoculating Peanuts

Inoculating peanuts with commercial cultures has given an average increase of more than 100 pounds of marketable peanuts per acre in tests conducted on new peanut land by Dr. H. R. Albrecht and others of the Alabama Experiment Station. The cultures used in these tests contained new strains of bacteria which have been produced by the commercial laboratories only in recent years. Dr. Albrecht believes that they are superior to the cultures which were put out several years ago and that they should be used where peanuts have not been grown before and that they should be tried even in the old peanut sections of the state. These cultures may be secured through the local seed dealer.

Bees Help In War

If you know how to handle bees, take bees into account in figuring the essential war "crops" you can raise toward our 1943 goals.

Beeswax is being put to important military uses—and the honey supplements limited supplies of sugar. But bees have a still bigger and more important war job; that is, to pollinate legumes, and certain vegetable crops for fertilizers bring in more than enough crop to pay the extra fertilizer bill.

It isn't enough to plant the legume, vegetable, and other crops that require pollination—and cultivate and spray them—and trust that bees will fly in and take care of the rest. In fact, the poor yields of legume seed last summer were partly due to a shortage of bees.

To encourage beekeeping, the Government has set a ceiling price to the producer of 12 cents a pound for honey in large lots, and has authorized increased production of beekeeping equipment.

So, if you know how to handle bees, you might consider beekeeping as one of the things you might do toward 1943 farm goals.

4-H Hog Projects Draw Much Interest

EXCELLENT response is being received from the 4-H club hog project recently launched by the Alabama Extension Service. In addition to producing food for freedom, this project will help to establish hog production on thousands of Alabama farms.

Any 4-H club member interested in participating in the project may obtain an enrollment card from the county agent.

Marshall County farm women grew 940 year-round gardens last year, canned 414,000 quarts of food valued at \$134,851.54, and conserved other foods valued at \$258,178.47 for foods conserved in the county.



VOLUME 46

THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943

NUMBER 39

Elba Tigers Going To Tuscaloosa For State Tournament

With the proud distinction of being the only undefeated basketball team in Alabama this season, Coach J. C. Dixon will take his remarkable Tigers to Tuscaloosa to take part in the state tournament to be held there on Friday and Saturday, March 12-13.

Although the Elba team lost its regular coach following the football season last fall, Supt. J. C. Dixon stepped into the breach, and assisted by Fleetwood Carney, developed the best cage team Elba ever had. Fourteen games were won without a loss during the regular schedule, and it went on to win all games in the district tournament recently held in Elba.

Elba and the runner-up Enterprise Wildcats will represent the Second District in the state tournament at Tuscaloosa.

The Tigers will leave today for Tuscaloosa. Although state tournament rules say that each team is uniform, Coach Dixon says he intends to take the whole squad of ten players on the trip, as it would not be fair to leave any of them at home.

Winner and runner-up in each district:

First—McGill and Murphy (Radford's team).

Second—Elba and Enterprise.

Third—Clanton and Selma.

Fourth—Talladega and Phenix City, co-champions.

Fifth—Phillips and Woodlawn.

Sixth—Oxford and Glencoe.

Seventh—Rogersville and Hackleburg, co-champions.

Eighth—Eva and Scottsboro, co-champions.

ATTENDING STATE W. M. U. CONVENTION

Mrs. O. M. Fox and Mrs. W. T. Whitman, Sr., left Monday for Birmingham to attend the State W. M. U. convention as delegates from the Elba Baptist Church.

Mrs. Macon Killingsworth of Troy, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chapman, recently.

Mrs. Charlie Ellis and children, of Montgomery, were guests of her mother, Mrs. J. M. Folsom, this week.

MR. CHAPMAN PASSES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Andrew Melvin Chapman, age 70, widely known North Coffee citizen, died at his home last Saturday. He suffered a brain hemorrhage about three weeks ago, and continually grew weaker until the end came.

Mr. Chapman was a native of Coffee and had spent his entire life here. He was a leader in his community in all those things which make for the betterment of friends and neighbors and served his section of the county on the County Board of Education. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Countless friends are saddened at his passing.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lula D. Chapman; four daughters, Mrs. Sibel Thompson, Mrs. Roscoe Wise, Mrs. Donnie Moody, Mrs. J. R. Boutwell; four sons: Messrs. Curtis, Felix, Cecil and Roger Chapman; two brothers: R. E. and Will Chapman.

Funeral services were held Monday at the Second District Ridge Church with Rev. S. C. Shirah officiating. Interment was in the church cemetery. Pallbearers were: M. M. Newsome, H. D. Houston, Claude Boutwell, W. J. Brown, Will Bundy, Oscar Clark, Hayes Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

H. D. C. WOMEN STUDY HOUSEHOLD REPAIRS

A total of 316 home demonstration club women studied the care and repair of household and kitchen utensils during the month of February in order to extend the usefulness of equipment and furnishings for the duration of the war.

Special attention was given to methods of cleaning, mending and otherwise conserving utensils made of metal, stoves, etc., and to methods of repairing and restoring refrigerators for those with electrical facilities.

The importance of poultry growing and gardening were included in the topics for discussion at all meetings. Miss Manter E. Mathe and Miss Margaret Reddock, home agents, were in charge.

Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Mrs. John B. Johnson, Mrs. Harold Deal, Mrs. M. J. Lee, Miss Jessie Lee and Bobby Bryan were visitors to Montgomery Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Salter, of Monroeville, visited in Elba Sunday, guests of Mrs. Alice Salter and Rev. Mrs. C. P. Roberts.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 27.—By order of the President, a Soldier Medal has been awarded to Lt. James H. Horn, personal officer of the Army Air Corps, for heroic action in rescuing four fellow officers trapped in the burning officers' quarters at the Nashville Army Air Center, Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 22.

He was just coming into the officers' quarters when he noticed the wooden structure—the theatre of operations—typical of the type of building used in the burning of the officers' quarters.

"The officers were asleep and gassed by the fumes and smoke and offered physical resistance which Lt. Horn had to forcibly overcome before rescue could be effected. This heroic act and presence of mind of Lt. Horn reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

Lt. Horn, whose home is at Elba, Ala., was a student at the University of Alabama and entered the service at the close of the session of 1941. He attended the administrative and technical school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and later was stationed at Greenville, Miss. Capt. Lake's home.

Ensign Clark Gable, of the United States Navy, was graduated from the Army Air Forces officer candidate school at Miami Beach, Fla. One of the underclassmen in his squadron—one of the "Babes"—was Clark Gable, to whom he taught basic drill.

Since September he was stationed at the Nashville Army Air Center as assistant adjutant and personnel officer until he was selected for the college training detachment in January.

Citation Quoted: "A Soldier Medal awarded by the Commanding Gen-

James Horn Gets Citation For Saving Officers From Fire

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"One of the officers saved had been rendered unconscious by the fumes and smoke and offered physical resistance which Lt. Horn had to forcibly overcome before rescue could be effected. This heroic act and presence of mind of Lt. Horn reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

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H. D. C. LEADERSHIP SCHOOL MARCH 18TH

A leadership school for Home Demonstration Club women will be held in the courthouse in Enterprise on Thursday, March 18. Miss Lavada Curtis, food preservation specialist, will give the demonstration in making cottage cheese.

Miss Mildred Simon, extension nutritionist, will be present for a conference with the rural club leaders.

Miss Mamie B. Mathews, home agent, will conduct the school.

Leaders scheduled to attend and the clubs they will represent are: Eanon Club, Mrs. Strickland Snellgrove, Mrs. C. L. Moore, J. H. Hines, Mrs. Milton Warren, Mrs. T. H. Sawyer, Pleasant Ridge club, Mrs. Odell McElroy, Mrs. Zolma Danford, Mrs. Edgar Brown, Cool Springs club, Mrs. L. C. Brunson, Mrs. J. R. Brunson, Mrs. J. L. Robinson, Mrs. Otis Clark, Key Line club, Mrs. J. W. Benton, Mrs. H. C. Donaldson, Mrs. J. L. Robinson, Mrs. Flora Smith, Mrs. H. N. Layton, Mrs. Iva Lee Lolley, Mrs. Jewell Jones, Wesley Chapel club, Mrs. Jim Warren, Mrs. Alonza Byrd, Mrs. G. M. Carmichael, Mrs. James F. Byrd.

SING AT DAMASCUS

There will be a Sacred Harp sing at the Damascus school house on the second Sunday in March. Everybody is invited to come and bring books and also bring what you like to eat best.

D. J. Dye.

Donald Devane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Comer Devane, is in the hospital at Edge hospital, in Troy, last Friday. He is reported to be getting along as well as could be expected and friends trust that he may soon be well again.

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Kinston FFA Boys Plan Major Projects For Victory Program

Major projects of food and livestock have been planned by the boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture at the Kinston High School in order to help meet the food needs of the "nation."

The number and scope of the planned projects are: corn 23 acres, peanuts 29 acres, hogs 31 head, chickens 75 head, calves 2, sugar cane 2 acres, sweet potatoes 2 acres, 16 home gardens, 11 pastures, orchards, 9 forest improvement, and 1 Jersey cow.

The boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture are: Hugh Baker, Hubert Baker, Bill Hataway, Lewis Nobles, Roy Pierce, Rudolph Rainey, Johnny Gray Sansom, G. D. Sexton, Wayne Thomaston, James Molton, Hoyt Cook, George Collier, Thomas Lambert, Edsel Thomas, Rudolph Smith, Burdette Weeks and John Williams.

SEEKING FUNDS FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The National Democratic Campaign Committee is in the midst of a campaign to raise funds this year to be used in the next year for the next national campaign of the Democratic party. W. M. Brunson, chairman for the county campaign.

Beat No. 1, B. L. Perry and C. G. Qualls; Beat 2, J. W. Grimes and John B. Smith; Beat 3, J. J. Moore and Fountain Lee; Beat 4, Ed S. Bryan and Jack Marler; Beat 5, Albert Dye and Foreman Grant; Beat 6, John Brown and J. C. Fleming; Beat 7, J. M. Donaldson and George McCall; Beat 8, John L. Helms and Alto Griffin;

Beat 9, Don Fuller and John Sawyer; Beat 10, Mrs. W. H. Wagg and W. H. Head; Beat 11, Willis Wilson and L. M. Prestwood; Beat 12, Walt Godwin and M. W. Williams; Beat 13, Ed Lambert and John E. Holley; Beat 15, W. J. Brown and Rex Lowery;

Beat 16, W. L. Farris and W. B. Haney; Beat 17, Leo Jeter and Alex Huey; Beat 18, R. E. Williams and J. N. Russell; Beat 19, Claude Bailey and Buren Helms; Beat 20, Coleman Redmon and J. C. Farris; Beat 21, W. C. McCollough and C. C. Goodson; Beat 22, Frank Price and John C. Wise; Beat 23, I. A. Wilks and Carlton Wise.

REVIVAL MEETING

A revival, beginning on March 14, will be held at the new Church of God, located on the Elba-Glenwood highway, 11 miles from Elba, near Newbia schoolhouse. Rev. A. W. Mills, Evangelist of the Church of God, will do the preaching. He is an able preacher and the public is invited. Don't miss it. Come each evening about 7:45 o'clock.

N. T. Forehand, Pastor.

Miss Nellie Faye Smith returned Tuesday to Washington, D. C., where she is in the employ of the government, after spending a few days here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Smith, and other relatives.

JAMES D. SELLERS DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

James Douglas Sellers, well known farmer and lately a resident of the Liberty Church community, died at his home Wednesday night of last week following an illness of about six months.

He was born in Chesterfield, S. C., on October 14, 1868, but had made his home in Coffee for a long period of years. Numerous friends throughout the county were deeply grieved at his passing.

Surviving are one son, Elie Sellers, and one daughter, Miss Elzie Sellers, both of Elba; one sister, Mrs. D. H. Ellis, Charlotte, N. C.; two brothers, D. C. Sellers, Chesterfield, S. C., and P. H. Sellers, Boca Raton, Fla.

Funeral services were held at Bonneau-Letter Funeral Chapel late Thursday afternoon, with Rev. O. M. Fox officiating. Burial was in Evergreen cemetery. Pallbearers were: James Folsom, Guy Folsom, J. Ross Clark, Wiley Gatlin, Shirley Gatlin, J. C. Coon, Bon